THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 10TH DECEMBER.

WE ARE glad to notice that the *Madrasah Literary Budget* has entered upon the third year of its existence. As an organ of the literary efforts of the students and ex-students of the Calcutta Madrasah, it is a creditable production. We are sorry to notice that our young brother has to complain of jealousy. We cannot understand why jealousy should impede the path of his progress, for he is not treading on the corns of any body. We for one wish him every success. Our contemporary notices a change of fashion in the Mahomedan head-dress. He writes :

"An ordinary observer cannot fail to see that his old friend is in a new garb. He approaches his friend, stares at him, and then embraces him. It was his friend's head-dress that had embarrassed him He runs his eyes over his friend from head to foot, finds no difference except in the head-dress, which instead of the old cheap cotton, or costly velvet caps, he now finds to be *fez*. red in its brilliancy and as worn by the *Rumis*. What has brought about this change? Can it be the Turkish question?"

This is a very queer way of evincing sympathy with the Turks.

THE LAST LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT of Bengal gives the following number of estates of each class borne on the revenue-roll during 1876-77:

DIVISION.	Class I.—Permanently settled estates.	Class II.—Temporarily-settled estates.	Class III.—Government estates.	Class IV.—Ryotwaree tracts.
	1876-77.	1876-77.	1876-77.	1876-77
Burdwan ...	12546	144	312	.....
Presidency ...	9701	452	412	.....
Rajshaye and Cooch Behar ...	5141	201	111	6
Dacca ...	23929	529	718	1
Chittagong ...	30261	144	241	.....
Patna ...	39098	403	278	2
Bhaugulpore ...	11550	121	136	13
Orissa ...	163	5503	25	.....
Chota Nagpore ...	181	3	199	5
Total.....	132570	7500	2432	27

THE BOARD OF REVENUE gives the following account of the Tooshkhali settlement :

In 1871, with the sanction of Government, Tooshkhali was settled on a farming arrangement with Messrs. Morrell and Lightfoot, who had already held the estate in farm for a period of eight years The Government revenue at that time was about 63,000, but the farmers took it on an increased jumma of Rs. 15,000 making the nett revenue about Rs. 78,000. The term of the settlement was 20 years. Messrs. Morrell and Lightfoot were unable for four years to come to any terms with the ryots, who stoutly resisted every attempt at enhancement, notwithstanding that the civil courts decreed the enhanced rents imposed by the farmers. The ryots eventually refused to pay any rents at all, and the farmers were obliged to give up their farm from March 1875. Mr. Gomess was selected by the late Lieutenant-Governor to realize rents and resettle the estate. The area of Tooshkhali is 22,754 acres, comprising 3,971 holdings and 37 under-tenures. Mr. Gomess entered on the settlement in April 1876. The tenantry, who are of a most excitable turbulent character, at first opposed the measurement with violence. It was, however, brought to a satisfactory close, by Mr. Gomess in February 1877 The present nett jumma of Tooshkhali is Rs. 1,02,352, and the settlement, which is ryotwaree, has been made for *twenty years*. A few (eight) civil suits have been instituted by the ryots, contending for settlement. Some have been compromised, and others are still pending; but so far, it is understood, there has not been a single appeal against Mr. Gomess' proceedings.

It is the Government prestige, which has brought about this settlement. The poor zemindar has gone to the wall!

HOW THE IRRIGATION SYSTEM is working in Midnapore will be perceived from the following extract from the report of the Collector of the district : "The sluices on the distributary banks were kept open at times, and the canal water was allowed to flow to the area leased. But the outturn of the irrigated crop of the year proving on experiment to be worse rather than better than that of the unirrigated crop, the people believed, not without ground, that the rain and canal water together had injured rather than benefited the irrigated crop." And the people are to be taxed in the bargain!

THE BOARD OF REVENUE reports that the proposal connected with the Joojooty canal project in Burdwan and the Ampta and Rajapur drainage scheme in Hooghly are still in abeyance. The apportionment of the cost of the Dankuni drainage works among the proprietors of the area benefited has been completed, but the report has not yet reached the Commissioner's office. Some zemindars in Hooghly, anxious to obtain the Damooda water, proposed a dam across that river for the purpose of diverting a portion of the water through the Kana Nuddee. "They agreed to bear the cost of the work if it could be assessed on them all," as was done once on a previous occasion. But the zemindars failed to combine.

WITH REGARD to the working of the Embankment Act the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division remarks :

"Mr. Harrison observes that the procedure laid down in the Act for realization of cost requires amendment, and I beg to quote his remarks *in extenso*. 'The law enjoins a perfect delirium of notices, and it is no exaggeration to say that, as regards two-thirds of those liable, Rs. 12 in costs have to be incurred in order to ascertain whether they object to pay one rupee. Section 43 is that which most glaringly demands amendment. Under this section zemindars give in the names of proprietors of tenures in their estates, which word is expressly defined to include lakhirajdars.'

"As a case in point, Mr. Harrison states that one zemindar (Maharajah Jotendro Mohun Thakur) has submitted the names of about 5,000 lakhirajdars holding insignificant plots of land, and on every one of these the service of a separate notice has been absolutely necessary under section 43. 'This,' the Collector remarks, 'would not be so reprehensible were the notice limited to the first occasion on which a new system of distribution is inaugurated. It may reasonably be argued that on the first occasion every precaution is necessary, but the law makes no distinction between the first and subsequent apportionments. Say, as appears to be the case, that 99 per cent. of these 5,000 lakhirajdars accept the apportionment without any demur; next time the expenditure on the same length is being apportioned the zemindars will send in a list of substantially the same lakhirajdars. It would be morally certain that all who acquiesced before will acquiesce again, while those whose objections were rejected will have nothing new to urge: but no option is given."

The law should certainly be amended.

TUESDAY, 11TH DECEMBER.

MR. HARRISON, the Collector of Midnapore, in reporting on the working of the Embankment Act, says that "it is a general complaint among the zemindars in the district that the charges incurred by the officers of the Public Works Department in constructing and maintaining embankments, &c., are very heavy, and he believes there is much truth in it; but as they do not as a rule make a sufficiently searching inquiry to procure evidence of the overcharges, their objections are generally overruled. In one case, however, Maharajah Jotendro Mohun Thakur, &c., successfully preferred objections against the cost incurred by the Public Works Department in clearing the slopes of certain embankments in his zemindary from all rank grass and other growths, and the Collector informs me that the Government has subsequently ordered the recovery of the amount (Rs. 1,186) from the Assistant Engineer under whose orders the expenditure had been incurred." In the general substance of Mr. Harrison's remarks the Board fully concur. On all sides they learn that the Act, though excellent in principle, is in practice almost unworkable.

THE COLLECTOR of the 24-Pergunnahs writes thus regarding canoongoes of the second class,—

"There is one great drawback to the usefulness of these establishments. Canoongoes of the 2nd class are paid a monthly salary of Rs. 25 only, and they are often required to meet travelling charges from their own resources. Men belonging to the classes from which candidates for the native civil service examinations come—men aspiring to be sub-deputy and deputy collectors—cannot do the work that is required of them and at the same time maintain their position and respectability on Rs. 25 a month. Men of equal, if not inferior, attainments find easier employment as clerks and mohurrirs in public offices. During the year both the canoongoes of the 2nd class employed in this district threw up their appointments under the pressure of outdoor work, and men of the class of native surveyors had to be engaged in their place. It seems to me clear that one of two things must be done—either the pay of canoongoes must be raised from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 and Rs. 50 to Rs. 75, or the appointment must be given to a lower class of men who do not aim at becoming sub-deputies."

It is false economy to pay the men low.

MR. PEACOCK, the Dacca Commissioner, bears the following testimony to the character of the Sub-Deputies :

"And here I may say that within my own pretty wide experience, both as a Collector and as a Commissioner, I do not know of a single instance in which a Sub-Deputy Collector selected for any special charge, such as treasury, abkaree, or the like, has not fully justified his selection; and I for one would never object to their trying to raise their status so as to be regarded as a sort of lower paid Deputy-Collector, because I feel sure that the more they think they have some position to maintain and some character to keep up, the better officers they will make."

The Sub-Deputies ought to be held eligible to promotion to the subordinate executive service.

THE INDIGO TICCADARI SYSTEM is largely responsible for the partition of estates in Behar. The Collector of Muzzafferpore writes :

"The number of estates has rapidly increased by butwara proceedings during the last 17 years, and the indigo ticcadaree system is largely responsible for this result. A malik in a joint undivided estate who is on bad terms with his co-sharers or in want of money, gives a lease of his share to a factory; the manager thereupon ignores the customs under which co-sharers have hitherto managed this property, and proceeds to carve out for himself zerat lands here and there. The injured co-sharers, finding themselves unable to resist the factory in the civil courts, have recourse to a butwara case; and so distrustful of one another does the action of the renegade malik make them, that they apply, not merely for separation of the rest of the estate from the leased out share, but for the division of the entire estate into each and every component share.

How the multiplication of estates is working mischief will be seen from the following remarks :

"The number of estates on the Mozufferpore rent-roll (by the new revision of boundaries) is now 10,815, and I believe that the number in Durbhunga district is about 6,500. Of the 10,815 estates in the Mozufferpore district, 2,052 pay an annual revenue of only Rs 4,503-11-5, as shewn below :—

		Number of estates.	Government revenue. Rs. A. P.
Estates paying less than	Re. 1...	384	208 3 0
Ditto ditto	Rs. 2...	465	634 8 9
Ditto ditto	,, 3...	418	1055 9 0
Ditto ditto	,, 5...	785	2605 6 8
Total.....		2052	4503 11 5

"The smallest estate in this district is three cottahs in size, and pays an annual revenue of three annas. In 1814 the great proportion of the revenue of the district is reported to have been paid in bank notes; in the course of a few years the revenue of half the estates will probably be paid in annas and pice."

Thus the Indigo system has been working mischievously in diverse ways.

THE BENGAL COMMISSIONERS condemn the Patwar system revived by Sir George Campbell. The Collector of Hooghly says :

"They are a failure in this part of Bengal. No call has ever been made on them for information, and it is believed they would have none to give if asked." Somewhat to the same purport are the remarks of the Commissioner of Dacca. "Under existing arrangements," says Mr. Peacock, "these men are mere creatures of the farmers, on very low pay, and no reliable information can be expected from them. Still as the orders stand, in all cases of settlements concluded within the year of report, provision has had to be made for their appointment. Their duties have not as yet been defined; indeed, I am not clear that they have any, as those laid down in Regulation XII. of 1817 are certainly not applicable to Bengal. The deduction made from the gross assets of each estate for the maintenance of its putwaree is therefore so much loss to Government revenue, with no corresponding advantage of any kind so far as I am aware."

The Patwari is a superfluity.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH DECEMBER.

THE BOARD OF REVENUE gives the following return of enhancement of rent notices :

Divisions.	Number of notices of enhancement issued during the year. 1875-76.	1876-77.	Number of notices of relinquishment issued during the year. 1875-76,	1876-77.
Chittagong ...	1417	476	50	206
Orissa ...	165	103	68	10
Bhagulpore ...	821	1089	2987	2250
Chota Nagpore ...	261	323	37	25
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar ...	611	582	1377	1640
Presidency ...	1666	1719	1108	1302
Burdwan ...	504	471	1838	2650
Dacca ...	2448	1674	387	485
Patna ...	817	1779	223	483
Total.....	8710	8216	8,073	9051

There was thus a falling-off in enhancement cases in 1876-77.

WE MAKE the following extract from the report of the Board of Revenue on the relations between the landlord and tenant :

Rajshahye and Cooch Behar.—Enhancement notices are increasing in Rungpore. This is owing to the fact that tenants are recovering from the effects of the late famine, and landlords are in consequence trying to get enhanced rates. The bulk of the notices were served in pergunnah Kazirhat. This district also shews a large number of relinquishment notices. Most of them relate to pergunnah Batoson, where the agents of Roy Luchmiput Sing have adopted a policy of rack-renting, which has resulted in ryots relinquishing their lands. Next comes Bogra. There the Collector says "the increase in the number of notices of enhancement is due to the fact that since the late agrarian disturbances the ryots have withheld payment of all sorts of illegal cesses, which they hitherto used to pay over and above their fixed rents. The zemindars, therefore, being losers

n many cases where the ryots paid an inadequate rent, are now adopting legal measures to make up their losses by enhancing rents." Julpigooree exhibits the greatest decrease in the number of notices of enhancement. it was 187 last year; it is only eight this year. Last year almost all the notices were served by the European farmer of Bykuntpore, who, finding he could not enforce them through the courts, abandoned the attempt this year. Considering the population of this division, the number of both classes of notices is very small. With regard to the relations between landlords and their tenants, the Commissioner writes thus,—"Apart from exceptional instances of ill-feeling which will occasionally arise in any district between landlords and their tenants, the year under review, as compared with previous years, has been characterised by a general amelioration in the relations subsisting between them. With the exception of the two riots which occurred in Pubna in the early part of the year, and which were alluded to in last year's reports, no serious agrarian disputes or outrages took place in any district of the division. The Collector of Dinagepore observes that here and there attempts at enhancement create ill-feeling, but they may safely be left to settle themselves according to the demand for land. The Collector of Rajshahye writes thus,—'There have been no quarrels of any importance between landlords and tenants, and no signs of any serious combination to withhold rent. In one case the ryots of jote Kalapahar, which now belongs to Kumar Poresh Narain Roy, of Pooteah, have withheld payment of rents. Poresh Narain has lately obtained a decree in the High Court for jote Kalapahar, which messrs. Watson & Co. took possession of as part of their estate Rajapore, and it would seem that Messrs. Watson & Co. are urging the ryots of Kalapahar to withstand the demands of Kumar Poresh. As Magistrate I have had to appoint some special constables, under section 17 of Act V of 1861, in the estate. I am now trying to settle matters.' The Collector of Bogra reports that he has busied himself a good deal in making up the differences between landlords and tenants. In one case he conducted a regular arbitration, and determined the rates of rents after having the land measured. 'Whether this,' he writes, 'will be a success I do not yet know, but this arbitration has led me to see clearly that in almost all cases it is the tenants who oppose a peaceful settlement of matters, and not the zemindars.' The Collector of Pubna, Mr. Rees, writes thus, —'The year has been one of steady progress towards the settlements of disputes between landlords and tenants; the animosity which has for some time existed between these parties is gradually dying out. Pottahs and kabuliyats are now exchanged in large numbers, and both landlords and tenants seem to recognise the advantage of registering these documents. Almost the only exception to be found to this satisfactory state of things is in the extensive estates of the Sanyals of Solup, in the Serajgunge sub-division. These estates are the property of a number of sharers who have been for many years at enmity. Their feuds have for years led to constant disputes and riots; and at last it seemed necessary (both in the interests of the owners themselves, of their tenants, and of the public) to induce the appointment of a joint-manager. It was hoped that by a little pressure and by mere threats of ulterior proceedings the proprietors would have been driven to consent to the appointment of a manager, who would have been their common servant, and that Government would have been spared the trouble of attaching the estate; but unfortunately a difficulty arose. It soon appeared that some of the proprietors had got into pecuniary difficulties, and that their judgment-creditors had bought up some portions of their shares through the civil court, and had obtained formal, though, I believe, not *de facto*, possession. These persons objected to the appointment of a manager by the old proprietors, alleging, with great truth, that their interests would be sacrificed. We attempted to induce the proprietors to satisfy the claims of these auction-purchasers, and to obtain their consent to the appointment of a manager; but it soon became clear that there was no chance that this would be effected, and at last proceedings were instituted in the civil court to procure orders to attach the estate, The matter is still before the Judge. Meantime a force of punitive police is still kept on a portion of the estate, partly as a punishment for past, and partly as a prevention of future disturbances, and its withdrawal is scarcely prudent till the main question is finally settled. The most important need at present seems to be a summary cheap, and effective procedure to enable landlords to recover arrears of rent. At present the passive resistance of combined ryots is enough to bring a landlord to the verge of ruin."

The Commissioner of Dacca writes:

"In this division only one case, and that in Dacca, has occurred, in which since the closing of the year I have recommended that the Agrarian Disputes' Act should be extended to the estate in which it arose. The circumstances of the case were briefly these: The ryots, after paying rents for years at enhanced rates, suddenly turned round and refused any longer to do so. This was followed by several criminal cases on both sides in the local courts, all the cases brought by the ryots being dismissed, while in one brought by the landlord they were punished for rioting. The Collector states that there is not the faintest doubt that the ryots have paid the enhanced rents for years, and have no legal ground for now paying less. The rates demanded are not excessive, and it is simply a trial of strength between them and their landlord as to whether, by starving him out, they cannot exact more favourable terms. In other districts of the division the relations between landlords and tenants have been on the whole more satisfactory especially in Mymensing, where, the Collector says, "the last two years have been signalized by an unprecedented increase in the number of leases and their counterparts registered throughout the district. Till recently the exchange of written agreements relating to the payment of rents between landlords and tenants was almost unknown, and the sudden eagerness to not only execute, but register, such documents is surprising, and indicates some change in the relations which have hitherto subsisted be ween the proprietor and the cultivator of the soil." That things have improved in this respect the Commissioner has no doubt, but the differences, he thinks, are smouldering rather than extinguished. In some parts of Tipperah the battle has been fought out, and both sides are glad of a little breathing time. In Dacca things have decidedly been better since the termination of the Ootarshapore case last year. In Furreedpore, hitherto the most quiet district, there was a bad case, involving the murder in cold blood of a zemindar. But the Commissioner observes,—"I do not know, however, that this case can quite fairly be cited as the result of a rent dispute, because, though part of the hatred the ryots bore the zemindar was no doubt connected with the payment of rents, it was more because he had taken rents and refused receipts, and then instituted, as the ryots allege, suits for money which they had paid, than because there was a disagreement as to the rates at which rent should be paid. In Backergunge things continue in much the same state as was reported last year. I think the Agrarian Disputes' Act has distinctly done good, though indirectly rather than directly; but there is another measure now under consideration which will, I hope, do more—I mean the providing a more speedy means for the realization of rents. Should this be passed, as I hope it will, it will prevent the possibility of combinations being formed to withhold payment of rents altogether, which has been so ruinous to small zemindars."

The Board thus sums up its report on the relations between landlord and tenant:

On the whole, Mr. Ravenshaw thinks that the state of relations between landlords and tenants is not, as represented in the preceding paragraphs, altogether unsatisfactory or unhopeful. Doubtless in most districts of Eastern Bengal ryot enjoy a degree of comfort and independence comparing favourably with the position of the cultivating classes in other parts of the world. Throughout Bengal the peasantry have little to complain of, and when disputes do arise, there are generally faults on both sides requiring tact and discretion on the part of district officers to effect satisfactory adjustments. Much may be done by a judicious Collector, and Mr. Ravenshaw thinks that the transfer of rent suits to civil courts, though now too late to remedy, is a subject for regret.

THE LANDLORDS complain of the effect of the notification of the Government of India, No. 1070, dated 12th February 1874. Under that notification the fee chargeable on a ryot making a deposit is regulated by the sum to be deposited, while the zemindar has to apply on an 8-anna stamp paper for payment from deposit of even the most trifling amount. The Commissioner of Orissa is of opinion that this notification should be altered. "It is hard," he observes, "on the zemindar that he should have to pay 8 annas to receive a deposit of a rupee, which has been made by the ryot at a cost of one anna; and when the deposits are numerous, the expense to the zemindars of drawing them is considerable."

THE FOLLOWING Deputy Collectors receive honorable mention in the last annual report of the Board of Revenue:

Uncovenanted Officers.

2nd grade	Deputy Collector	Mr. W. C. Taylor. Baboo Kaly Prosono Roy Chowdry.
3rd grade	ditto	,, Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee. Hon'ble Baboo Ram Sunker Sen. Moulvi Abdool Jubber.
4th grade	ditto	Baboo Juggo Mohun Roy. ,, Isree Persad. ,, Obhoy Chunder Doss. ,, Kanti Chunder Chatterjee ,, Rakhal Doss Mookerjee. ,, Kally Churn Ghose.
5th grade	ditto	Moulvi Ameer Hossain. Baboo Protab Chunder Chatterjee. ,, Doorgagati Banerjee. ,, Hursahoy Sing. ,, Chunder Narain Sing. ,, Anund Chunder Sen ,, Annoda Pershad Ghose. ,, Kally Prosono Sircar. ,, Bejoy Madub Mookerjee.
6th grade	ditto	Baboo Parbutty Churn Roy. ,, Romesh Chunder Mookerjee. ,, Bogolanand Mookerjee. ,, Koylash Chunder Ghose. ,, Rajonee Nath Chatterjee.
7th grade	ditto	Baboo Danesh Chunder Roy. Moulvie Mahomed Abdool Kadir. Baboo Kally Puddo Mookerjee.

THURSDAY 13TH DECEMBER.

OUR KRISHNAGHUR CORRESPONDENT writes to us under date the 10th instant:

"After all Mr. Taylor has sent up the questions to the Civil and Sessions Judge Mr. Lawford, to be sent to the District Magistrate of Salem, for the examination of Mr. Skrine in connection with the case—Empress *vrs*: Troilucknath Biswas and Ramgatti Kahar. The commission will be issued to-day."

WE HAVE much pleasure in publishing the following letter:

"I find in your paper of to-day some statements into which I think you have been misled by the English press. It is said that Padre Curci "has been expelled from the society of Jesus." This is not the case, as you may see from the letter of the Superior General of that Society, published in the local Catholic paper on the 1st instant (p. 945.) Father Curci himself applied for his release from the vows, which bind him to the Society.

It is also incorrect to say that his opinion that the temporal power of the Pope is not essential to the Papacy, is *heresy*. In confirmation of my assertion I refer you to the above mentioned paper of the 8th instant, (p. 967) where you will find a letter from Sir George Bowyer to the *Times* on the subject.

Lastly, Father Curci does not advocate the conciliation of Catholicism with modern ideas, but rather a scheme (considered both by the Papal and Anti-papal parties as abortive) by which the present Revolutionary Government of Victor Emmanuel is to give place to a Catholic monarchy, the King of which, acting in harmony with the Pope, would be the temporal, and the latter the spiritual sovereign of Rome—the rest of Italy reverting to a confederacy of small states."

Yours,

Calcutta December 10th. H. S.

DR. MONIER WILLIAMS on Sir Salar Jung and the Berar question:

"My visit to Sir Richard Meade, our able Resident at Hyderabad, enabled me to judge of the condition of the Nizam's territory, which occupies the central plateau of the Deccan, and has a population of 10,000,000 or 11,000,000. It owes its present prosperity, as most people know, to the excellent administration of Sir Salar Jung, who delivered it from a condition of chronic mismanagement. Our large military station at Secunderabad, six miles from the capital, contains 40,000 inhabitants, and is under our own jurisdiction. We also hold Berar (commonly called the Berars) in trust for the payment of the Nizam's Contingent. It was taken by us from the Marathas, and we have administered it since 1853. It has thriven wonderfully under our management; but as we gave it to the Nizam in 1803, the surplus revenue goes to his treasury. We restored him the Raichore Doab, between the Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers in 1860. Whether Berar ought to be so restored is another matter. Some good authorities think we did wrong to give up our claim to Mysore, and that we might with as good reason give up Berar. Probably Berar would not suffer much by being given back so long as the continuance of so able a Minister as Sir Salar Jung at the helm could be secured. But India is not likely to produce two such men as Sir Salar Jung and Sir T. Madhava Rao more than once in two or three centuries. I conversed with both these great Ministers not long since in their own houses (one at Hyderabad, and the other at Baroda), and found them capable of talking on all subjects in as good English as my own. Sir Salar Jung (whose person is familiary to many of us from his recent visit to England) showed me his every-day working room—a room not so large as an Oxford graduate's study, plainly furnished with a few book cases filled with modern books of reference, chiefly English. He has an extensive library in an adjoining gallery with a window commanding a courtyard, where those who have to transact business with him assemble every day. I may mention as an evidence of his enlightened ideas that on hearing that a deserving young Indian, now at Oxford, was in need of assistance, he at once assigned a scholarship for his support, stipulating that he should be trained for the Nizam's educational service. He has other young Indians under training in London, similarly supported.

Dr. Monier Williams might have added that it was this Indian statesman, who saved Southern India from a general conflagration during the Sepoy Mutiny. But how is he treated now? As for the restoration of the Berars, it is the old story of Might *vrs.*, Right.

WE HAVE received the following news from the Frontier dated the 9th instant: Telegram from frontier to-day states that slight rain threatening. It is said that great depression is felt among Jawakis at severity and persisting of our coercion. Jawaki prisoners state that that tribe had applied to the Akhund of Swat for help, but that he had cursed them as Kafirs, who robbed and murdered Musalmans.

INTELLIGENCE from Bori Field Force dated Shergasha Pass, noon, 9th instant and sent through Peshawur, states that 12 towers were blown up on the 8th, also the house of the headman. The enemy did not follow up the retirement. Two European and two native soldiers were slightly wounded. The enemy have lost heavily since the Force arrived at Shergasha. The correct numbers are impossible to ascertain at present. Two prisoners were captured yesterday. Raining this morning, but troops will descend as usual into the valley and finish the demolition of towers. Five Companies of Infantry and two guns however remain on Shergasha Ridge to-day. Enemy scarcely appeared during operations of Saturday.

TELEGRAM from General Keys says all well with the force, weaker improving.

FRIDAY, 14TH DECEMBER.

WE ARE informed that arrangements have been made for the retention of a considerable portion of the staff of the Government Central Branch Press at Simla during the winter months, by which we are told a considerable saving for the public purse will be effected. It is found that ample work for the Simla Press can be provided during the winter months, in the way of printing matter that is not of an urgent character, thereby greatly lessening the work and the cost of the Calcutta Press, whilst there will be a very large saving on the passage of the whole staff to and fro between Calcutta and Simla. We donot think the Government has been fair to the poor devils of the press. The travelling expenses for them cannot be much, and the saving effected we fear will be swallowed uphy the extra allowances, which they will draw at Simla. It would be much better to abolish Calcutta as the seat o Government, and let Simla flourish in all its glory.

THE LAST Famine Report from Madras gives the net decrease in number on works for week ending December 8th, 26,600; on gratuitous relief 34,500. Madura figures not included not having been received. Prices slightly falling.

THE VICEROY'S Legislative Council assembled on Wednesday last. Mr. Hope obtained leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Opium Act. In asking for leave to introduce an Arms Ammunition and Military Stores Amendment Bill, Sir Edward Bayley explained in detail the reasons which necessitated fresh legislation. Sir Edwin Johnson strongly supported the measure on military grounds. The Stamp and Court Fees Amendment Bill was referred to a Select Committee on motion of Mr. F.R. Cockerell. Sir John Strachey made some general observations on the scope and object of the Bill. The introduction of the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill was postponed.

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BABU PROTAPCHUNDER CHATTERJEA, Deputy Magistrate, Gya, who was lately under a cloud, has been suspended for six months, and degraded one step.

MR. J. G CHARLES, we observe, has been appointed temporarily a Presidency Magistrate in succession to Mr. Dickens. It is intended, as we intimated last week, to appoint a native gentleman as his successor.

DUKHA GOURI'S complaint that Mr. James, late Superintendent of Police, Maldah, had enticed away, and was living in adultery, with his wife, came on for hearing last Saturday in the High Court before Mr. Justice White and Mr. Justice McDonnell. Mr. M. P. Gasper appeared on behalf of the petitioner, Dukha Gouri, and judgment was delivered on Wednesday last. The High Court has ordered the case to be remanded to the Magistrate to be heard *de novo*, and has directed him to summon and examine all witnesses whom the complainant may name, *in the presence of the complainant*, making special mention of the complainant's wife, whom the Magistrate examined at his own house, on a Sunday, without notice to the complainant. The Court has further directed the Magistrate to issue process against Mr. James, in the event of the complainant succeeding in making out a *prima facie* case. We hope this judgment will be published.

WE ARE glad to observe that the Bombay Association have called a public meeting to consider the propriety of joining the Calcutta petition to Parliament on the Civil Service question.

THE LONDON EXAMINER has an excellent article on the new rules for the examination of candidates for the Indian Civil Service. We reproduce the following remarks on the reduction of age :

"It is nominally in the interest of the candidates that Lord Salisbury fixes the age at nineteen. Now this is a consideration with which the State has nothing to do. It might with as much justification interfere to prevent boys from entering a merchant's office after a certain age. The State has only to consider the interests of the public service. Of course it is open to be said that with the limit of twenty-one the best boys went into other professions rather than run the risk of ultimate failure in the Indian competition. But can it be said with any plausibility? It is a notorious fact that the best batch of competitionwallahs ever sent out to India was the first, when the limit of age was twenty-four. There was then plenty of talent knocking about, which the professions had not absorbed. There are always plenty of able men who have so fixed upon their profession at twenty-one, even if it is the case, which may strongly be doubted, that the professions in any way cognate to the Civil Service of India are practically closed to young men beyond that age. Considering the duties to which civil servants are put immediately on their arrival in India, an extension of the superior limit of age would seem to be more reasonable than a reduction."

Exactly so, but the Great Mogul at Westminster Hotel is inexorable.

SATURDAY, 15TH DECEMBER.

THIS MORNING'S GAZETTE OF INDIA notifies the appointment of *Mr. G. C. Paul* and Mr. E. C *Morgan, to be Additional Members* of the Viceregal Council. Mr. Morgan is a member of the firm of Messrs. Ashburner and Co., and was President of the Chamber of Commerce in 1875.

THE MACPHERSON JOB has been perpetrated half way. Mr. Macpherson is appointed Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department.

GOOD RAIN is reported from the North Western Provinces on the 9th and 10th instant. The fall ranged from half an inch at Allahabad to five inches at Saharunpur. The heaviest fall was in Meerut, Rohilkund, Sitapur, Lucknow, and Fyzabad divisions. This rainfall lightens the anxiety recently felt about the rabi in the North West.

THE NAGA HILL EXPEDITION on December the 8th assaulted and occupied Mozema, which was the leading village in nearly all the raids. Naga resistance was ineffectual and no loss sustained by our troops. It is believed that there will be no further resistance.

CASTE FEELING, according to the *Indian Christian Herald*, is springing up among the Native Christians. At Bullubpore near Serampore the Native Christians are divided among themselves. We are told that "one set of families have agreed not to eat or smoke with another set of families."

GLASS of a course description has been for years manufactured at Sultanpur near Jhilam, and Mr. Whymper of the Murree Brewery Company had forwarded to Professor Keates for analysis specimens of the glass and of the materials from which it was made. That gentleman reports: "The materials might be used very well in the manufacture of beer bottles; and, with skilled treatment, in glass-making generally. The alkali submitted is also suitable for soap-making." Since then Mr. Whymper has been carrying on a series of experiments in glass-making with the assistance of a German glass-maker, and the results have been such as to afford great hope of success.

ACCORDING to the *Times of India* Sir Richard Temple met with a curious misadventure at Kotree. Through some mistake of Mr. Dibble, the Executive Engineer, and his subordinates, the engine started at 2 a. m. without the train containing the Governor. The driver discovered the error after travelling ten miles. Sir Richard Temple awoke at 5 a. m. and was astounded to find himself still at Kotree. The Traffic Manager, Mr. Allen, overslept himself, and followed His Excellency in the commissioner's train at 1 p. m. on Wednesday. The Governor took several sketches *en route*.

WE ARE SORRY to notice that Mr. Grote son of Mr. A. Grote, late Member of the Bengal Board of Revenue, attempted to commit suicide. This untoward act is attributed to softening of the brain. We are glad to learn that Mr. Grote, now in the hospital, is doing well.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London 9th December.—The Russian loss to 17th November is 74,858 men. Mehemed Pacha has appointed Baker Pacha Commander of a Turkish Division. According to unofficial Turkish accounts Plevna is amply provisioned, and a fresh Russian attack has been repulsed. A Russian official despatch states that the Turks have unsuccessfully attacked the Russian positions in Etropol Balkans and that the Russians are threatening the Turkish retreat by Sofia Road.

10th.—The total Russian loss is now given as 74,496 men up to December 6th. Faud Pacha commands at Elena, where he is making active military preparations to prevent its recapture. Bad weather has suspended operations in the direction of Tirnova.

10th.—Frequent Cabinet Councils are being held. Suleiman Pacha has established his head-quarters at Ahmedlie. Bad weather interrupts military operations at Kamarli. Russian re-inforcements are arriving at Erzeroum from Kars. The weather continues snowy. Skirmishes are taking place at Batoum.

11th.—Plevna has fallen. After severe fighting, on the 9th instant, the garrison surrendered unconditionally. Osman Pacha was wounded. General Melikoff has arrived at Hassankale.

11th.—Later accounts of the fall of Plevna state that Ghazi Osman Pacha attempted to pierce the Russian line of entrenchment in the direction of Widdin, and that being attacked by the enemy in front and rear he was compelled to capitulate after a most heroic struggle, the whole of his army being made prisoners. The garrison had been dying of cold and hunger previous to the attempts to break through the investing line.

12th.—The number of prisoners taken by the Russians at Plevna was 40,000 men, besides 20,000 sick. The slaughter is described as being very great. It is semi-officially stated that Russia intends to prosecute the war. The Czar and Prince Gortschakoff will return to St. Petersburg next week. Mehemed Pacha has been dismissed, the Chakir Pacha replaces him. In a speech made by Mr. John Bright yesterday, referring to Indian matters, he advocated an extensive system of canals and irrigation. He attacked the Indian Government, and said he was in favor of the formation of several independent presidencies.

13th.—A Cabinet Council will be held to-morrow to consider the consequences of the fall of Plevna. Parliament has been prorogued until 17th January as usual. The Turkish Supreme Council state that they have resolved to continue war to last extremity.

14th.—Her Majesty the Queen Victoria visits the Earl of Beaconsfield at Hughenden to-morrow. Chakir Pacha, who succeeded Mehemed Pacha, has resigned. The Russian loss at Plevna is put at 1,444. The Turkish loss was 4,000 in killed and wounded, and 77 guns were captured. The prisoners comprised 10 Pachas and 2,128 officers. The Russian siege artillery has arrived on the plain of Passin. The Russian attack on Erzeroum is imminent. The British Consul has left Erzeroum with the Archives of the Consulate.

Paris, 9th December.—The Republican leader disavow negotiations between Dufaure and MacMahon. Serious crisis exists.

13th.—Batbie is unable to form a cabinet. Dufaure has again been summoned by MacMahon to form a new ministry.

13th.—M. Dufaure has succeeded, after much difficulty, in forming a new ministry composed as follows :—M. Dufaure, president of the council and minister of justice; M. Marcore, minister of the interior; M. Waddington, minister of foreign affairs; M. Borel, war minister; M. Pothu, minister of marine and colonies; and M. Leon Say, minister of finance.

Alexandria 9th December.—A severe storm has taken place along the Suez Canal, causing the total interruption of telegraphic and railway communication between Ismailia and Suez. Twenty-five steamers are delayed near the Bitter Lakes. A collision has occurred between the *Historian* and *Chimborozo*.

Bombay. 13th December.—Kars was captured by a night attack. The first attack was against the southern forts, which cover the Alexandropol and Erzeroum roads, and in three hours two of the forts were carried. Soon after, the citadel, but the outline works held out till morning, when the remnant of the garrison made a final effort to break out, but were headed back by the Russian cavalry with much slaughter, and compelled to lay down their arms. According to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, there is a scheme to induce Belgium to place itself under the protection of Germany. The King of Belgium is said to be favourable to the scheme, on the ground that the protection of Germany is more likely to be available in the hour of need than that of England. It has been suggested that the surplus Indian Famine Relief Fund be applied to the distress in South Wales caused by the badness of trade.

Constantinople, 13th December.—The Turkish Parliament was opened to-day. The speech from the throne dwells on the necessity of equality of Christians and Turks, and appeals to the patriotism of the nation to defend Turkey's rights. No allusion is made to mediations.

15th.—Servia has declared war against Turkey. Severe but indecisive fighting has taken place at Pyrgos and Biela. The *Morning Post* states that the Cabinet yesterday considered a circular despatch from the Porte intimating its willingness to accept mediation from the European powers.

14th.—A message from Marshal MacMahon acquiesces in the result of the elections, repudiates a dissolution of the chamber, and states that the end of the crisis opens an era of prosperity for the country.

MR. R. B. Chapman presided at the annual exhibition of the Girls' School of the Free Church Institution, Dr. Duff's Orphanage Girls' School, and the Shampukur Girls' School. He addressed the girls in Bengali.

WE ARE sorry to record the death of Babu Gobind Chunder Sandyal, Sub-Judge of Patna. He has, it is stated, fallen a victim to diabetes and fever. He was a good scholar and a judicial officer of great ability.

THERE is a slight improvement in the rate of mortality in Calcutta. The deaths during the week ending 8th December were 407 or 8 less than the total number of the previous week; of this number no less than 202 deaths were from fever alone. The deaths from cholera were 32, diarrhœa and dysentery 59, tetanus 25, 13 infants were stillborn, and 7 persons died from age.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications :—1. Administration Report of the Arakan Hill Tracts for 1876-77. 2. Report of the Canning College, Lucknow, for 1876-77. 3. Selections from the Prem Sagar, a new edition, with Hindi Text and a literal translation at side of each page, by J. Fred. Baness. (Published by Messrs. Wyman & Co.) 4. Records of the Geological Survey of India, vol. X, Part 4. 1877. 5. Report on the Administration of Indore for 1876-77. 6. Journal of the National Indian Association, No. 83, Nov. 1877. 7. Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co's Literary Circular for November 1877. 8. Madras Famine Report. 9. Memo on the transfer of Property Bill by Luchmenarain Pundit, Pleader High Court N. W. P.

WE HAVE received too late for notice in this issue an account of a Meeting at Delhi to establish a College in that city. We have, as requested, forwarded to Fra Diavolo the letter received from a correspondent about the Maharaja of Cooch Behar.

THEIR Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Lytton will visit the Calcutta Free School, on Monday next, at 4-30 P.M.

THE VENERABLE the Archdeacon of Calcutta is about to proceed on a visitation-tour through parts of North Eastern Bengal, the North Western Provinces and Oudh. Leaving Calcutta early in January, the tour will extend into April.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, *Bow-Bazar Street.*)

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., on *Thursday*, the 20*th inst.*, next at 7 P M.

Subject: Vibrations of Rods and Plates.

Admission Fee for non-subscribers—*Annas* 8 for a single Lecture; Or Rs. 3 in advance for 12 consecutive Lectures.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M.D.
Honorary Secretary.

15th Dec. 1877.

Notice.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
December 15, 1877.

Admissions to Government House on the occasion of the Chapter of the Star of India, to be held there on the 1st January 1878, *will be by tickets, issued from the Office of the Military Secretary to the Viceroy.*

All persons desiring to attend, other than members of the Orders of the Bath and Star of India, who will be officially present, are requested to apply to the Military Secretary, stating the number of tickets required and the names of the persons for whom they are asked.

By Command,
G. POMEROY COLLEY, COL.,
M. S. to Viceroy.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1877.

ARMY RETRENCHMENT.

IN justice to the Government of India we ought to state that it has struggled hard for the last eight years to reduce army expenditure, but unfortunately without success. The proposals for the reduction of the Native army in the three

Presidencies originated with Lord Mayo in 1869. We will briefly review the financial effect of the reductions, then and since proposed. The first proposal was submitted in a despatch No. 349, dated 4th October 1869, by the Government of India, to the Secretary of State for India. The proposal was to reduce the Bengal Army by one *regiment* of Native Cavalry, and four of Native Infantry, with an addition, however, to the strength of the remaining regiments equivalent to the proposed reduction. Thus, there would be 18 instead of 19 regiments of Native Cavalry, but the numerical strength of each regiment would be raised from 457 of all ranks to 481, the augmentation being in the complement of sowars. Equally, whilst the 49 regiments of Native Infantry were reduced to 45, the complement of each regiment would be raised from 712 to 776 of all ranks. By this plan it was intended to effect an annual saving of £27,210, without touching the effective strength of the Bengal Army. In respect of the Madras Army, it was proposed to organize two efficient regiments of Native Cavalry on the Silladar system, from four weak regiments, thereby effecting a yearly saving of £42,000, and reducing the numerical strength by 562 men. In the Native Infantry, it was proposed to reduce eight regiments absolutely with a consequent annual saving of £137,000, and numerical reduction of 5,704 men of all ranks. These proposals pointed to a total reduction in the strength of the Madras Army of 6,266 men, and a yearly saving of £179, 000. In respect of the Bombay Native Army, it was proposed to absorb one regiment of Cavalry, (some augmentation being allowed to the corps in Sind) giving a net decrease of 145 men, and £9,904 a year. Further, to abolish four regiments of Native Infantry, saving £67,719 per annum, and 2,848 men. The aggregate effect of these proposals would have been a reduction of 2,993 men and £77,623 per annum, in the Bombay Presidency.

But these proposals were not approved by the Secretary of State for India, who suggested two alternative measures for adoption :

I.—A general reduction in the strength of corps throughout the Presidencies, equivalent to the pecuniary saving contemplated by the Government of India.

II.—Or, a direct reduction of four regiments of cavalry (two in Bengal, one in Madras, one in Bombay), and six regiments of infantry (being two in each presidency) with such further gradual diminution of regimental strength as might be necessary to effect the desired saving.

It was found, however, on examination that, in order to carry out the first plan, it would be necessary to reduce the established strength of Native Infantry regiments of the three Presidencies at a uniform rate of—

1 Havildar
1 Naik
15 Sepoys
} per company,

the reduction in the case of cavalry corps varying in consequence of local differences of establishments. This would have had the effect of cutting down the Bengal Army by 5,440 Infantry and 570 Cavalry, or by 6,010 men of all ranks, at an annual pecuniary saving of £96,452. In Madras, the decrease would be 5,440 Infantry and 28 Cavalry, or 5,468 men in all, with a yearly economy of £88,368 ; whilst in Bombay, a reduction of 4,080 Infantry and 322 Cavalry would occur, with a saving of £80,268 per annum. On the whole, a numerical reduction of 920 sabres, and of 136 men per Infantry Regiment on 110 Regiments, or 15,880 men in all, would result from the first-mentioned alternative, with an annual saving of £265,088. According to the other alternative, it would be necessary to reduce the Bengal Army by 3,248 Infantry and 914 Cavalry, with an annual saving of £100,984 ; the Madras Army by 3,250 Infantry and 387 Cavalry, with a saving of £84,494 ; the Bombay Army by 2,768 Infantry and 493 Cavalry, with an annual saving of £78,826. The aggregate effect of this second alternative measure would have been a saving of £264,304 per annum, with a diminution in Army effective strength of 11,060 men of all ranks.

The first proposal of the Government of India would have secured a larger saving, with a less sacrifice of effective strength, than the alternative propositions of the Secretary of State. As neither of these propositions recommended themselves to the Government of India, a modified proposal was forwarded for the approval of the Secretary of State in the month of June 1870. This proposal included the abolition of three regiments of Native Cavalry, or one in each Presidency ; eight regiments of Native Infantry, two in Bengal, two in Bombay, and four in Madras ; with a further reduction of 40 Sepoys in each of the remaining Madras Infantry regiments, and of 36 sabres in the Bombay Cavalry corps. The consequences, financial and other, of these proposed reductions are given below :

	Cavalry.		Infantry.	
	Men.	Cost. £	Men.	Cost. £
Bengal... ...	457	21,920	1,424	29,776
Madras... ...	387	22,937	4,292	88,875
Bombay... ...	709	32,919	1,424	33,860
	1,553	77,776	7,140	152 511

Total numerical reduction 8,693 men, annual saving £230,287. These proposals, as in the case of those of 1869, were rejected by the Secretary of State for India, mainly on the ground of the unequal incidence of the proposed reductions.

Later, in May 1871, a modified scheme was submitted by the Government of India, involving reductions in Bengal equal to 3,240 men, and a yearly saving of £44,420 ; in Madras 2,736 men and £42,883 ; in Bombay 2160 Infantry, and 252 Cavalry, with an annual saving of £44,308. These results were obtained by reducing each regiment of Native Infantry throughout India by 72 Sepoys, and each Native Cavalry Regiment in the Bombay Presidency by 36 sabres. No further action appears to have been taken on these proposals.

In the month of September 1871, His Excellency the Governor of Madras recorded a minute, containing proposals for reducing the numerical strength of the Native Army in that Presidency, and for improving the lodging, education, and equipment of the Native soldier. His Excellency proposed to abandon eight of the Military stations (as such) where single regiments of Native Infantry are now located, and to withdraw the regiment of the Madras Army stationed at Cuttack, its place being supplied by a regiment of the Bengal Army. Of the nine regiments thus set free, he proposed to locate two at Bangalore, one at Palaveram, one at Bellary, one at Sumbulpore, dispensing altogether with the four remaining regiments. In the event of the Madras troops being relieved from stations in the Bengal Presidency, a fifth regiment of Infantry and one regiment of Native Cavalry could be spared, but it was considered preferable to transfer the regiment of Cavalry to Bangalore, and to reduce one of the regiments of Native Infantry at that station. The total reduction of strength would thus be six regiments of Infantry, representing an annual saving of £102,560. On the other hand, there would be a charge for pensions to men above 15 years' service, calculated at £8,000 per annum ; and (in the first year only) a charge for gratuities to men of less service, and for compensation to officers for loss of command and staff allowances, amounting in all to about £22,000. Thus, the net saving in the first year would be about £72,000, and thereafter about £94,000 per annum, increasing as casualties occurred amongst the pensioners. Consequent upon this reduction of strength, and the abandonment of so many Military stations, there would be a further saving of £7,808 per annum by abolition of the Brigade Commands of the Northern and Southern Districts, and other Military appointments. The minute of the Governor of Madras contained other proposals, involving some additional outlay on the part of the State, *viz* :

I.—The provision of accommodation to the Native troops in lieu of the present allowance of hutting money.

II.—The establishment of an improved system of education, and the appointment of three Army School Inspectors.

III.—The establishment of a Military school at the Presidency, for the Native Commissioned ranks of the Army.

IV.—The establishment of a Widows' Fund.

V.—The issue of improved pattern arms to the Native army.

In closing the list of schemes for the reduction of the Native Army, a brief allusion may be made to the proposals of the Account Branch of the Military Department. These included the breaking up of the present 35 regiments of Cavalry with 3 squadrons each, into 25 regiments with 4 squadrons each—thus effecting a reduction of 5 squadrons, or 722 men, with an annual saving of £88,916. Respecting the Native Infantry, it was proposed to organize 100 regiments (800 strong) from the existing 114 regiments (712 strong), and to raise the strength of the Punjab Corps from 752 to 800 of all ranks. This would have afforded a saving of £105,421 per annum, and a reduction of only 592 Infantry soldiers. The effect of the proposals, respecting both Cavalry and Infantry, would be a total reduction of 1,314 men in the present numerical strength, and a saving of £194,337 per annum.

The several schemes of army retrenchment have been defeated by the Secretary of State, chiefly owing as it is believed to the influence of the Madras and Bombay members of the Indian Council. There is a mean jealousy of Bengal in Madras and Bombay, and any schemes of reform and retrenchment, which emanate from Bengal, are attributed to a desire on the part of the Bengal men to deprive Madras and Bombay of their provincial importance. So long as this feeling finds encouragement in the Indian Council, there is we fear no hope for economy, so far as the sister Presidencies are concerned. We have it on the authority of best informed men that there is room for reduction in the Madras army to the tune of about half a million, but who is to effect it ? It is notorious that the Madras Native army in point of physique and hardiness cannot bear comparison with the Bengal army; ten Bengal Regiments would do the work of twenty Madras Regiments, and the reduction of the number would be no diminution of real strength. We believe the Government of India is still anxious to reduce the Madras Native Army, but it is powerless. Over and over it has made proposals, but the Secretary of State has negatived them. It is, therefore, necessary for the Indian public to strengthen the hands of the Government of India. If Lord Northbrook in the House of Lords and Mr. Fawcett and other M. Ps. in the House of Commons could be moved to agitate the question, something would doubtless be done.

IRRIGATION.

A REMARKABLE book has been published under the title of "the climate and resources of Upper India." Unfortunately the author, Col. A. F. Corbett, is dead. The book will, however, remain an enduring monument of his observation, thought, and industry. Every line is instinct with matters worthy of grave consideration. The book ought to be made a text for the examination of district officers. It is so full of information and instruction that we would commend the reader to read and digest it for himself. In the present article we propose to notice Col. Corbett's pregnant remarks on the effects of irrigation. Irrigation, says our Government, is an insurance against drought and famine. Col. Corbett proves that far from preventing drought it injures the soil and reduces its productive power. He asks, "what has irrigation done for the country ? It has signally failed to do all that was foretold of it. Famines have been more frequent and more severe since canals were made. Droughts are greater than they previously were. The air of the whole country is more arid and injurious to animal and vegetable life than it formerly was from the cutting down up of forest trees, &c., for burning bricks and lime, for the canals and other canal purposes, and to clear land for irrigation. A great amount of land has become covered with *reh*, and is by many persons considered to be permanently sterilized. There is very good reason to fear there is not a single acre of land that has been irrigated by canals for ten years, whose produce has not very considerably diminished." He continues : "[Irrigation, by canals, although for the first two or three years after it has been brought into play, it increases the crops, eventually reduces the productive powers of the land ; and I have frequently heard it stated by natives that where irrigation from canals has superseded dry cultivation, and has been carried on for ten

years the produce is reduced to less than it was before irrigation was resorted to; and there is not a single field the yearly produce of which is as much after ten years canal irrigation as it was before on the dry system. That the produce of canal irrigated lands does fall off, after the first few years of irrigation, is not denied: it is admitted by the advocates of irrigation, who say this is the result of over-cropping the lands; crops being taken from the land in more rapid succession than was formerly the case; and the facts of its never being allowed to lie fallow has exhausted the land. If, however, this were the real reason, land must very soon become exhausted by bearing crops; but experiments have been carried on in England where land has been cropped with wheat for twenty years, in succession, without manure, and on which there has not been any material diminution of the crop. Irrigation merely acts as a stimulant for a short time, and eventually reduces the productive powers of the land. This could be tested by comparing the produce of lands for the first few years after irrigation with the produce of similar lands which have been irrigated by canals ten or twenty years, and also comparing the produce with the amount of seed sown in these lands and in unirrigated lands. If it is found that the produce and proportion of it to seed sown is less on land that has been irrigated for some length of time than on land recently brought under irrigation, it may safely be inferred that irrigation is doing more harm than good to the country." Col. Corbett produces the testimony of an indigo planter in the Upper Dowab in support of his statements:

"The produce in canal-irrigated lands, in my opinion, will be worse yearly; what with sowing the same seed, and with this constant cropping and flooding, the lands are being thoroughly exhausted. I remark yearly a great falling off of leaf, and this, by the bye, appears to be increasing. Canal plant grows too quickly; it is, in fact, forced, and it consequently cannot draw sufficient support from the soil fast enough to keep pace with its rapid growth. If I am right in my conjecture, produce will get worse as the soil becomes more exhausted," &c.

Col. Corbett shews that the argument that the demand for canal water proves its usefulness is fallacious. He says: "This increased demand for water is caused by the increased impermeability of the soil to water, and by its being more quickly evaporated from the surface, where it is more speedily brought by cappillary attraction. The greater the amount of water supplied to the land the more it will require." Reh is admittedly an enemy to agriculture, but, says Col. Corbett, "we never see reh on the higher lands, which are generally of a lighter and more sandy description, and being so, are more porous; it is always on land subjected to irrigation, either artificial or natural, or with a hard soil that we find reh." The fact, remarks our author, remains that lands subjected to irrigation in Upper India, more especially to irrigation from canals, become after some time covered with reh. He adds, "in spite, however, of the general increase of reh on irrigated lands, which I am glad to see is now exciting attention, further irrigational projects have been sanctioned and are being carried out. The injury done to the country by irrigation cannot be denied, still, the suicidal system is to be persisted in, as will be seen by the following extract from a resolution of the Government of India, headed "Forecasts of expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works." Referring to the extension of irrigation Col. Corbett remarks:

"It also appears that during the next five years 50,000 square miles of country are to be secured from liability to drought by irrigation works!!!

Will not those 50,000 square miles covered with reh and be a desert twenty years hence? Why should the result of irrigation on these lands be different to what we have seen on similar lands? What is to be expected from increased irrigation, but, amongst other ill results an increased area of land rendered sterile by reh? Man in each succeeding generation has but a life-interest in the land, and has merely a right to the produce of it; he has no right to spoil the land, to spend the principal, but is bound in honor to leave it in as good a state for posterity, as that in which he received it from his ancestors, to live, in fact, on the interest nature gives. Shall we in India leave the land in as good and fruitful a state for our successors as that we received it from our predecessors? We see the land gradually being rendered unfit for cultivation, a steady deterioration taking place, and still we persevere in the system which is rendering it unculturable. When posterity finds the diminished culturable area of the country insufficient to supply its wants, it will pass rather a harsh judgment on the acts of the present generation by which its food supplies have been reduced."

"There was a famine—a very severe one—in 1837 or 1838, which prevailed more especially in the Dooab, or country between the Ganges and the Jumna. This tract of land between these rivers was then, as now, more bare of trees than the country immediately north of the Ganges, and irrigation from wells was here in vogue before it was established in Rohilcund. I was told some two or three years ago by some zemindars of Budaon district in Rohilcund that some fifty or sixty years previous there was no irrigation in their part of the district. "It might have been used," they said, "by gardeners for vegetables, but was never attempted, or even thought of, for grain crops. In those days there were no famines; but now, since irrigation has increased, famines are continually recurring; the cattle, too, in former days did not suffer for want of forage, whereas numbers now die annually for want of food."

"This increasing demand for water would lower the spring level, the wells would have to be deepened, the water would have to be raised from a greater depth, entailing greater expense, until at length canals were undertaken to supply water at a cheaper rate than it could be raised from wells; these canals, by furnishing a greater supply of water, have exaggerated the evil, and now, those portions of the country first subjected to canal irrigation are covered with reh and are sterile, and the produce of land more lately brought under the influence of the canals is yearly decreasing.

This evil has been caused by thinking that engineering was agriculture, or could supplant agriculture; that water was the one thing wanted for agriculture, and that water being supplied by engineering works agriculture must succeed,—a grievous mistake, as is evident to every one but the irrigationists—a mistake which has cost an immense amount of money; but governments as well as individuals, must pay for experience.

If irrigation had been absolutely necessary, and crops could not have been grown without its aid, there could have been no help for it; but when we see the evil results of irrigation, and know that cultivation can be carried on without it, and without injury resulting to the land—nay, further, that the land, under another and more rational system of husbandry, may be yearly improving in quality, the quality of the produce being steadily increasing till the maximum per acre were reached, it seems unaccountable why the system of irrigation is persisted in."

Col. Corbett was originally a believer in irrigation, and made several experiments, but found that the produce decreased with the length of years. He is of opinion, "now that the evils of irrigation are apparent throughout the country, there seems to be no reason for persistence in it." Col. Corbett's book has been made the subject of an official report by Mr. Buck, Director of Agriculture and Commerce, North Western Provinces. Mr. Buck prefaces his observations by saying that Col. Corbett "was a practical experimentalists, and always provided facts before he made assertions. The consequence is that his book on the agricultural capabilities of these provinces is full of earnest and serious truths, which, although they lie at our door, escape the observation of many whose gaze is directed at what they conceive to be higher objects." He has reviewed the whole book, but we will confine our remarks to what he says about irrigation. He says:

"I will not now discuss that portion of Colonel Corbett's note which deals with reh. The Government of the North-West have lately directed a full and practical investigation into the subject, and the result of the enquiries which Sir George Couper has set on foot may be awaited. It is sufficient to place on record the fact that Government quite as fully recognized in reh an enemy to agriculture as did Colonel Corbett.

Colonel Corbett has been loud in his complaints, but has not cried out without cause, or without careful investigation and experiment, which deserve the gratitude of Government. He has supplied better tests of the value (or the opposite) of irrigation than any of our model farms, and has certainly proved the great efficacy of deep cultivation without water, a fact which cannot be brought too often or too strongly before the notice of Government.

"I have in the above note followed only the broad lines of Colonel Corbett's arguments, with which in their general outline I fully agree. Even where the arguments are, as occasionally happens, pushed to an extreme, I sympathise with the ardour and good intention with which they are brought forward. But Colonel Corbett, however, to clear his perception of the paths which should be followed, and the goals which should be gained, did not perhaps sufficiently appreciate the difficulty of constructing the road. Take the example of deep cultivation which I have noticed. It is no easy matter to persuade a native to use an English plough, even if it is presented to him. That little difficulty about twisting the bullocks' tails is enough to "put him off," and so with every change in agricultural methods. Small circumstances crop up and create friction in practice, which in theory are invisible or unappreciated. Still Colonel Corbett has bequeathed a legacy to Government which will, if the matters it contains are treated with serious consideration, prove of lasting value, and will earn a fruitful reward to the years of labour which the author of the book bestowed upon the subject on which he wrote."

In the face of the facts recorded by Col. Corbett we ask what should the Government do? Should it persist in the policy of irrigation, which far from preventing drought and famine, is injuring the soil, and reducing the produce? The Government ought to make a careful and sifting enquiry into the statements of Col. Corbett, and till they are not disproved it ought not to spend another pice upon irrigation. A new light has been thrown upon the subject by Col. Corbett's book, and it ought not to be rejected. There are many other important points in Col. Corbett's book, which we will notice in a future issue.

THE IRISH PARTY.

THE recent visit of Mr. Gladstone to Ireland marks an era in the history of Irish politics. It shews that the Irish Party is gaining strength, socially, morally, and politically. Even the *Times* has learnt to speak temperately and respectfully of the Irish leaders. The leading journal says: "As long as English statesmen, and the English public as a body, treat Ireland as practically a foreign country, so long must we expect that estrangement to continue which is such a perplexity in our domestic politics. Would Irishmen be likely to be eager for Home Rule if Mr. Gladstone or Lord Hartington or Lord Beaconsfield were to go to Ireland as they go to Scotland, if Dublin or Belfast were treated in the same way as Glasgow or Liverpool, and if they perceived that they could only have a distinct Legislature at the cost of depriving themselves of any further share in such advantages? There is too much reason, in short, to fear that the Irish talk lightly about separate institutions because to a great extent they are separate already. The time has more than once come for a new invasion of Ireland; but it must be the invasion of friendly visitors, of tourists, of agriculturists, of manufacturers, of statesmen, and, we will add, of Royal personages." Ireland has been the weakness of England, simply because England has not been able to take advantage of the strength which Ireland possesses. Ireland furnishes the flower of the British army; she gave birth to the greatest General Britain could boast of; some of the greatest English statesmen and politicians had Irish blood in their veins, and yet Ireland is distrusted, and necessarily disquieted. But by dint of perseverance she has won the battle of emancipation. Her sons now sit in Parliament; their right to the freedom of conscience has been recognized in the disestablishment of the Church; their voice for the reform of the landed tenures has been heard. The Irish now cry for Home Rule. It may not be conceded in the form they want, but greater local freedom must be accorded. This was the opinion of Mr. Gladstone. In his Dublin address he said, "I am persuaded that we are at one in holding that these three kingdoms should be one nation in the face of the world (hear, hear)—one nation for every purpose of duty and of power, and that an Imperial Parliament should give effect to that principle in all things that fall legitimately within its scope, subject to these paramount and admitted principles." But it was a mistake, he held, to abridge local institutions.

"In my opinion," he remarked, "we have been moving in that sense in the wrong direction. Central control undoubtedly must accompany the grant of public money to local institutions, but instead of abridging the power of those local institutions we ought to seek to extend it, and that is the principle which in my opinion lies at the root of all sound agitation." And if the Irish get sufficient local freedom, they will have no reason to be discontented.

Considerable misunderstanding seems to prevail as to the position of the Irish Party. The abuse which is heaped upon the Irish by the English Press leads unwary persons to think that the Irish Party is a disreputable lot. But an examination of the position and character of the leaders of the Irish Party shews that they are as much entitled to public respect as the leaders of the English and the Scotch. We will briefly describe a few of them. The much-abused Mr. Parnell is grandson of Sir Henry Parnell, the last Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer. He is we believe a Justice of the Peace, Deputy Lieutenant and High Sheriff of Wicklow. On his mother's side he is grandson of the American Admiral Stewart, a distinguished commander. Mr. Butt Q. C., the leader of the party, is also the leader of the Irish bar, and has sat in Parliament for 25 years. The whips of the party are Lord Francis Conyngham, the second son of the Marquis of Conyngham and Sir Richard Power, whose grandfather sat in Parliament before him. At the election of 1874 the patriotic county of Tipperary returned Captain the Hon. Charles White, son of the Earl of Bantry and the Hon. Wilfred O'Callaghan, son of Viscount Lismore, both Home Rulers. The Home Rule member for Westmeath is Lord Robert Montague, son of the Duke of Manchester. Sir George Bowyer Bart is Home Rule member for Wenford. To the same Home Rule party belong Mr. Maurice Brook, Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr. Kenelm Digby, cousin of Lord Digby, Sir Joseph Neale McKenna, a wealthy banker, Mr. Mitchell Henry of Kylemore Castle, probably the wealthiest commoner in Ireland; Major Nolan Royal Artillery, a large landed proprietor, Major O'Gorman, Sir Michæl O'Foughlin, Bart.; Mr. E. Sheil, son of Sir Justice Sheil, K. C. B. and grandson of Chief Baron Woulfe; Major Myles O'Reilly of Knock Abbey, a large landowner; Capt. O'Beirne of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, the O'Conor Don, the lineal descendant of Roderick O'Conor, King of Ireland at the time of the English Conquest; Sir Patrick O'Brien, Bart. a barrister: Mr. Morris, brother of the Chief Baron of the Common Pleas; and Mr. Dwyer Gray, the son of Sir John Gray M. P. for Kilkenny. Amongst Home Rule members connected with the peerage we had almost forgotten the Hon. Charles French member for Roscommon and son of Lord de Freyne and Capt. King-Harman, grandson of Viscount Lorton and first cousin of the late Earl of Kingston. The legal profession is ordinarily recruited from the higher middle class and is always conspicuous in Ireland for ability and eloquence, if not wealth. In the Home Rule ranks it is represented by Messrs. Callan, Dowing, Dunbar, Fay, Macarthy, Martin, Meldon, O'Donnell, (an accomplished and impassionate speaker,) Murphy, the Chivalier O'Clery (also a brave officer), Sullivan (the author of New Ireland), O'Conor (the brother of the O'Conor Don), Sherlock Q. C., O'Shaughnussy, Synam, and Smyth (whom the *Times* singled out as having made the most eloquent speech of last sessions). Mr. Biggar is a very wealthy merchant and inherited a large fortune from his father, the Chairman of the Directors of the Ulster Bank, Mr. or properly Sir George Evington is a Knight of Malta, and Mr. Shaw the Home Rule member for Cork is Chairman of the Munster Bank.

Such are the men, who compose the Irish Party. They have a vital stake in their country, and their aggregate talents and abilities would do honor to any civilized nation. The *Newcastle Chronicle* had lately an able and impartial review of the Irish Party in Parliament generally attributed to the pen of Mr. J. Cowen M. P. The writer says:

"The Irish members have done what the English Radicals have often talked about and often attempted—they have formed a distinct party in the House of Commons; they have a recognised leader and two duly appointed whips; they hold weekly meetings and regularly issue circulars summoning their adherents to support their measures; they have an office at Westminster, where all information respecting Irish questions can be obtained; and they keep a secretary to act as the means of communication amongst them. The party numbers when all told fifty-eight men, three of them sitting on the Conservative side and fifty-five on the Liberal side. Notwithstanding the differences that have recently developed, and the repeated declarations of the English Press about a split in the party the proceedings of this session show that on all Irish matters they vote with remarkable unanimity and steadiness. They answer the appeals of their "whips" on important occasions with as much willingness as the followers of Lord Hartington or Sir Stafford Northcote do summonses issued by Sir W. Hart Dyke or Mr. Adam."

The Irish Party, we may say, now holds the balance of power in Parliament. Unaided the Irish cannot of course carry any measure, but by lending their strength to any party they may decide the fate of any question. As Mr. Cowen points out:

The Tory majority in English counties and boroughs-to-day is 110. There are 289 Conservatives and 179 Liberals. The Liberal majority in the House of Commons during the last forty-five years have always been drawn from Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. The relative position of parties in Scotland remains substantially the same. In Wales the Liberals have gained but in Ireland the members who were ordinarily the supporters of the Liberal party have disassociated themselves from that body, and set up an independent organisation of their own.

The increasing strength of the Irish party is noteworthy; the influence of Irish electors resident in England has secured the return of twelve members pledged to Home Rule, including "Ginx's Baby," Jenkins, member for Dunclee, Mr. Barram, member for Leeds, Mr. Burt, member for Morpeth. Mr. Macdonald, member for Stafford, Mr. Cobbett, member for Oldham, and Mr. Jacob Bright, member for Manchester. The following members of Parliament have also spoken more or less in its favour, Lord Randolph Churchill, son of the Duke of Mirlborough, Lord Godolphin Osborn, son of the Duke of Leeds, and lastly by far the most important Mr. Gladstone. Irish cause is thus a winning one. When it is remembered that the election of 1874 was the first at which Home Rule was made the political test of Irish members, the strength of the party is very conspicuous. It numbers 65 votes, which mean 130 on a division. At the present time the Irish electors are being most carefully registered in Ireland and England, and it is expected that in 1879 over 70 Home Rulers will be returned from Ireland, whilst in England Irish electors will be able to turn the scale in favour of Liberals or Conservatives, in 40 or 50 English towns. A party, which is thus acquiring numerical strength, cannot be contemptible. The Irish leaders may be condemned as "obstructionists" and called all sorts of names, but they wield a good engine of political power. We do not wish to enter into the knotty problem of Irish politics, but the following extract from Mr. Cowen's essay shews that all Englishmen do not think unkindly of the Irish:

The Irish are an impressionable and sensitive race. You may refuse compliance with their demands, and still retain their respect—even their good-will—but if you accompany your refusal with declarations of unmerited scorn for the men, you provoke a feeling of resentment that it is not easy to allay. Englishmen seem unable to realise and appreciate this spirit. They could sympathise with Poles suffering under Russian rule, or with the Italians when they were trying to throw off Austrian domination, but they cannot put themselves into the position of Irishmen who writhe under Saxon authority. If they could only manage to reverse the position, and ask themselves how they would feel if the Irish tried to rule England, as the English have attempted to rule Ireland, they would think and speak with consideration. We are a Saxon and Protestant people. The Irish are a Celtic and a Catholic people. Suppose they had been the stronger party, and they had endeavoured to impose their modes of government, and religion, and thought upon us, Englishmen would have rebelled far more bitterly against Ireland than ever Ireland rebelled against England. It is not so much the absolute laws that now exist on the other side of St. George's Channel, but it is the mode in which they are put in force that constitutes a grievance. We set up a mock Court in Dublin, we instal as its president an Englishman who knows nothing of Irish wishes or of Irish wants, and who, probably, never has been in the country until he goes there to act the part of mimic king. We place in the office of Chief Secretary an English square who is as well informed about Ireland and the Irish as he is of the people of Dahomeyor the Transvaal. Every appointment, civil, legal, and military, in the land is either held by Englishmen or by what is to the Irishmen more offensive, a number of their own countrymen who make common cause with what they regard as their Saxon garrison. The tone that runs through the whole administration is English and Protestant, and it grates upon the Celtic and Catholic feeling of the majority. This and the assumed superiority that Englishmen manifest when dealing with Ireland lies at the root of a great deal of their disaffection. Until Irish Catholics and Celts can be entrusted with the discharge of the highest as well as the smallest official duties in their own country, until this unhappy and illiberal sentiment of Saxon superiority can be exercised from public life, I do not hope to see any cordial union between the two peoples.

We feel a national interest in the prospects of the Irish Party. Frank, generous and tender-hearted, the Irish may lend a sympathizing heart to the dumb millions of India. The people of India are unrepresented in Parliament; the great Conservative and Liberal parties take up Indian questions only by fits and starts. Deeply beholden as we are to them for their disinterested and philanthropic efforts, we must confess that their spasdomic efforts have no enduring effect. Then it is some solitary members, who take an interest in Indian affairs. They have no following in such matters. Their brethren in party do not it seems like to act in unison on Indian questions. The result is drifting and shifting. If the Irish Party as a Party make India one of their battle cries there will be some hope. They now number about 65 members, and if they muster in force on an Indian debate, it means a house of 130 members, and if a house of 130 decide an Indian question intelligently and honestly, we must bow to its decisions. May we venture to express a hope that the Irish Party will include India in their programme of Parliamentary campaign?

LORD NORTHBROOK ON INDIA.

LORD NORTHBROOK, we read in the *Times* delivered at Winchester, "a comprehensive speech" on India. We have not before us a full report of the speech, but we will notice the salient points in it as given in the leading journal. His Lordship said: "The subject now particularly before the public was the great war now going on in the East, but another subject was of special interest to himself as having been connected with India. His Lordship alluded to the famine in the south of India, which, he was glad to say, was now terminated. He was happy to think that something over £700,000 had been gathered in England and the colonies in aid of the famine fund. (Hear, hear.) The question which now arose was whether the money was really useful for the purposes for which it was collected, and he could assure them that it had been of the greatest utility. The reports received from Madras showed the way in which the money had been expended, and that the subscriptions had had the effect of preventing a mass of misery. As to the character of the people themselves, he could say that there could not be a more loyal, more easily governed, or a more affectionate people." This graceful testimony to the character of the people of India from the ex-Viceroy of India has a peculiar significance at the present moment. It ought to silence those, who thoughtlessly question the loyalty of the people of this country. His Lordship thus noticed the moral and political effects of England's splendid charity to India. He said: "And as to the effect of the contributions upon them, he felt satisfied that the magnificient subscription which had been raised in this country would be of the greatest political advantage, for they would see that we not only gave them advice, but were ready to assist them at a great sacrifice to ourselves. (Hear.) Of this opinion which he had formed he received a striking corroboration the other day in one of the native newspapers published at Calcutta, written

by a native of Bengal in English, a paper which had the largest circulation in that part of the country. That gentleman described the meetings which had been held, and terminated his article with an acknowledgment of the generous and kindly disposition shown to the people of India during the great calamity which had befallen the country. (Hear, hear.)" And what we wrote on the subject we repeat was the sense of the whole population. The nation in one voice blesses the hand that has been stretched forth with such alacrity and generosity in its hour of calamity. Lord Northbrook thus allayed the fears of Englishmen about the recurrence of famines :

"People at home were now asking how many Indian famines we were to expect. Now the failure of rain in southern India might be considered as entirely an exceptional occurrence, the rainfall in India was usually of regular character. We did not know the laws which regulated the supply of rain, but in India in the course of a series of years sufficient rain fell to produce food enough for the population. Therefore we might learn from this that there had been in the present case some disturbance of the usual law, and we might hope that another such famine was not likely to recur for a very considerable period. (Hear, hear.) But what measures could be taken of a preventive character? It had been said by some that the Government of India had neglected the irrigation of the country, and that large sums should be spent in irrigation works. He could not, however, advise them to attach much importance to such a recommendation, and his Lordship proceeded to show that the several large rivers running through the country from the hills in the west had during the last 30 years been extensively utilized for the purpose of irrigation, so that in Madras alone 2,000,000 acres of land had been irrigated, besides which there were in other parts of the country other smaller rivers from which reservoirs were fed. But no amount of expenditure would be adequate when the rainfall failed. Now, however, that this crisis was over, every enquiry would doubtless be made to see if any further measures could be adopted to meet the difficulty in future, by irrigation or by other means.

Lord Northbrook next adverted to the popular belief of danger to the Indian possessions of England in consequence of the progress of Russia in Central Asia. He expressed the opinion that the extension of the Russian Empire in the East was no menace to the British possessions. His Lordship continued :

"That extension had been brought about gradually-like our own, by the force of circumstances, and Russia had entered on no policy with a view to conquests in India. In some respects England might welcome the presence of Russia in Central Asia. Those who knew anything of that part of the world were probably aware that there had been nothing worse going on there than the slave trade carried on by Turkoman tribes, and with these tribes Russia had come in contact. The result had been that the trade is almost now extinguished. In 1853 we were at war with Russia, and it fell to his lot, among others (there could be no impropriety in revealing the fact after such a long interval) to examine the question whether Russia would be able effectually to injure our Indian possessions, or whether we could do anything effectually hostile to Russia. The result of their inquiry was that it was utterly futile to suppose that Russia could make her way into India and attack it with any chance of success. It required very little knowledge of the country, of the distance required to be travelled, and of the other difficulties to be overcome in provisioning the troops—in the want of roads, the country being entirely in our hands, and in other adverse circumstances—to see at once that the great danger to this country from Russia in the East, about which people talked so much, was a mere bugbear. (Hear, hear.) Such being the state of affairs in 1853, even less cause for anxiety need be entertained in 1877; for since that period England had become much stronger in India. By the construction of railroads we were now better enabled to concentrate our forces, and there was a general advance in prosperity. Moreover, we were now on friendly terms with our neighbours, and our policy should be to keep so, and not further to advance our frontier. We had a population of 200 millions over which to rule, and ought to be satisfied. We should govern justly, endeavour to consolidate our empire, and to retain the place we had gained in the affections of the people. The policy had, as a general rule, been pursued ever since the Afghan war by every successive Viceroy of India, and it was a policy which would secure us in our present possessions, notwithstanding any fear of the possible extension of Russian dominion in the East. (Cheers.)"

Yes, England ought to be content with her dominions in India. She has enough to engage her hands and mind, and should therefore avoid an aggressive policy as much as possible. The day is not distant when she must meet Russia on a common frontier; the wave from the North is advancing, and nothing can resist it. The question is why should not England and Russia meet in Asia as peaceful neighbours and good friends? A war with Russia on the Indian frontier is much to be deprecated for the sakes of both England and India. Apart from the immediate evils of a war, a collision with Russia will set the Central Asian tribes in a flame, and as Russia is in their midst, she has better means of securing their friendship than we have. Russia triumphant in Europe will naturally be ascendant in Asia. Wait and watch is therefore the best policy for our Government.

LORD LYTTON AT THE SCHOOLS.

THE annual exhibitions of the schools have given the public an opportunity to obtain a fresh intellectual treat from Lord Lytton. There are so few Englishmen in this country, who have the true oratorical ring, who can speak without tiring, and who can throw a spell of freshness and brilliancy over the commonplaces of life, that it is really a pleasure to see the first Englishman in India take the first rank in this rather rare art. The addresses which Lord Lytton delivered last week at St. Xavier's College and the Martiniere College are models in their way. Although the subject was the same, his Lordship varied it with such exquisite taste and masterly skill at two different places that both the addresses are equally agreeable reading. At St. Xavier's College his Lordship made a single passage of the address presented to him the text of his oration. His Lordship said :

"You state that it is your paramount object "to form the character of your pupils, to inspire them with a love for religion and morality, and to accustom them to gentlemanlike manners." Now it so happens that a great part of my own life, and perhaps the pleasantest part of it, has been passed in the companionship of books; I should, therefore be ungrateful if I depreciated the worth of those treasuries of thought, which the old Egyptians, not inappropriately, called "The depositories of the consolations of the soul." But I cannot too strongly impress upon my young friends here the soundness of the salutary distinction maintained by their teachers between education, properly so called, and mere book-learning. Book-learning is indeed, at best, but a small part of true education. It may supplement and adorn, but it can never supply what ought to be the object of all sound education; the happiness and usefulness of human life, as guaranteed by the nobleness and purity of human character. Again, amongst the educational objects of this institution, your prospectus specially mentions, "gentlemanlike manners." I presume, Reverend Sir, that the "gentlemanlike manners" thus referred to are those gentle habits of thought, speech, and conduct, which sweeten and elevate both individual character and social intercourse. If so, I cordially appreciate the special importance you wisely attach to them. Neither birth, nor wealth, nor learning, nor royal favour, can make a gentleman. Christian education can. It is in this sense that the permanent character of every society depends more on those who form its manners than on those who make its laws: for manners are stronger than laws. It was well pointed out by Aristotle that, in any conflict between laws and manners, manners, eventually prevail. And, indeed, if our manners be mean and sordid, or violent, impure, and coarse, then all our laws can be at best but frail political cages for the casual repression of wild beasts.

With all deference we submit that many will not agree with his Lordship that "Christian education" alone makes a man a "gentleman." Surely other nations, who do not profess the Christian religion, do produce gentlemen. In addressing a body of pious missionaries Lord Lytton perhaps paid a conventional compliment to them by laying so much stress upon Christian education. On the other hand his Lordship was quite right in impressing upon the students of the necessity of cultivating gentlemanly manners. His Lordship might have expatiated upon the necessity, not only moral, but also political, of gentlemanly manners for Europeans and Eurasians in this country. There are many members of the Christian community in India so apt to forget the gentleman in their dealings and intercourse with the natives that the cultivation of manners is a prime requisite with them. His Lordship then dwelt upon the life-drama of humanity. He said :

"What are the conditions essential to successful performance of a play? First, discipline on the part of all concerned in it; each must take the part, and speak the word assigned him but no more. This in itself, however, involves the vigilant exercise of many other moral qualities—such, for instance, as the suppression of vanity and self-seeking, the avoidance of all striving after false and illegitimate effect—recognition of collective, as superior to personal interests—due respect for the parts played by others—and, above all, reverential study of the dramatist's general design. But is it not so in life? What is the common characteristic of a bad actor? That he thinks only of his own part or his own points, and that he has no intelligent conception of the right relation of his own parts to the whole purpose of the play. What is the highest praise we can bestow upon a good one? That he has carefully studied, and rightly understood, the general intention of the author; that he has followed it as a law of art superior to his own whims and impulses; and that, in his endeavours to make it manifest to others, he has neither under-acted nor over-acted his proper part in it. So in the great drama of human life, where to each a different part has been assigned, best and happiest are they who know how to respect the parts allotted to others, whilst honestly performing their own, in willing harmony with the beneficent purpose of its Divine Author."

At the Martiniere College his Lordship varied the subject. Without alluding to book-learning his Lordship said that man's education does not end in the school. He remarked : "School is life's drilling ground, where even effort is pastime: but the world is its battle-ground. It is not till you have left school that life's real trials will begin; and in vain will you have been to school if you leave it incredulous of those trials or unprepared to face them. I cannot honestly hold out to the young men and women I now see around me, any promise that the education they have received in this College will, of itself, enable them, when they leave it, to indulge the tastes, or satisfy the aspirations, which all mental culture tends to generate and develope. There can be no real happiness or dignity in life without self-respect. But the first practical condition of self-respect is pecuniary independence. To secure pecuniary independence, however, you must rely exclusively upon your own exertions, others cannot help you to this; and least of all can the State do so. Rarely can pecuniary independence be secured without toil and privation, or without resolute resistance of all temptation to sacrifice that moral freedom which is the natural birthright of every noble character, to the pleasant indulgence of acquired tastes or the soft satisfaction of artificial wants." His Lordship thus dilated upon this important topic :

"We are living in an age when the activity of education is quite unprecedented; and every age is apt to overrate the ethical value of the form peculiar to its own social activities. I greatly fear, however, that the universal diffusion of popular instruction, so prized by this age, has hitherto stimulated rather than corrected, those social tendencies which fill the world around us with mistaken aspirations, artificial wants, and false pretences; by encouraging boys and girls, men and women, to believe that the right object of life, and consequently the sole purpose of education, is not the improvement of their *characters*, but the improvement of their *positions*; not so much to make the most and best of what they are, and were born to be, as to be constantly trying to appear to be something else. To you, therefore, young pupils of the Martiniere College, I would say—"Never be ashamed of that condition in life to which it has pleased God to call you." Believe me, it is not social position, but personal character, that makes a gentleman, or a gentlewoman. For my part, I respect the peasant or the artisan who, owing nothing to any man but a manly deference, maintains himself and family, in the sweat of his brow, by the toil of his honest hand; and him I call a gentleman. I respect the cheerful, brisk, and thrifty, housewife, whose bright soul beautifies the humblest home; and her I call a gentlewoman. I do not respect the pushing vulgar would-be fine lady, who prides herself on the dresses she cannot afford, and the acquaintances who despise her. I do not respect the needy, venomous, purchaseable scribbler, whose envious pen can only propagate folly and slander, though it may have been trained to prate of philosophy and virtue. These persons, who foolishly aspire to be something more than gentlemen or gentlewomen, are not even honest men and women. They are an encumbrance to themselves, and a nuisance to every body else."

We wish these truths so happily told were always remembered in practical life. If men and women suffer in this world, it is because they too often go beyond their depths, because they fail to appreciate the dignity of labour, and thus create wants which they have not means to satisfy, and necessarily make themselves unhappy.

His Lordship made some valuable observations on education in this country. We transcribe them below :

"I am rather afraid that in this country, and more especially in this Presidency, there is a growing tendency to over-education; or at least, to that kind of education which concentrates the efforts and hopes of young men and women upon the prospect of a University degree, or an eligible marriage, without sufficiently ensuring to them the means of making the attainment of such objects really beneficial to themselves and their fellow-creatures. I have lately read some excellent observations by Professor Monier Williams on the subject of education in India. They so forcibly confirm, and so felicitously define my own impressions that I will, with your permission, quote them :

"In India," he says, "we want more real education, we want more suitable education, and we want more primary education."

On the first of these three points he observes that "our Indian educators do not sufficiently bear in mind, that most valuable knowledge is that which is self-acquired when the faculties are matured, and the teachers are doing their business most effectively when they are teaching their pupils to be their own future self-teachers. I am afraid," he adds, "that our Indian colleges and schools are turning out more well-in-

formed than well-formed men, more free thinkers, than wise thinkers, more silly sceptics than honest inquirers, more glib talkers than accurate writers, more political agitators than useful citizens. "The next point" he continues, "is that we want more suitable education. The sons of persons of low social status ought not to be allowed, unless they show evident signs of unusual ability, to receive an education above the rank of their fathers. Let their training be the best of its kind, but let it be suited to their position and prospects. Furthermore, greater efforts should be made to co-ordinate the education of daughters with that of sons. In brief, we ought to aim at educating children in their stations, rather than above their stations, and making the son of a potter a better potter, and the son of a carpenter a better carpenter. Not"——he adds ——" that I would place obstacles in the way of the lower castes, or classes, elevating themselves: but I would at once correct the mistake of putting too low a price on the highest form of education. No parent of inferior rank will then be ambitious of a university degree for his son, unless he is likely to repay with interest the outlay necessary to secure it."

Now, by you, the teachers of this College, these recommendations are wholly unneeded, They have been anticipated by your own judgment, and are corroborated by your own experience. Nothing, in my humble opinion, could be sounder, more sagacious, more judicious, or more practical, than the views expressed, and the principles laid down, in the admirable reports of Miss Adams and Mr. Biden. Most cordially, and entirely, do I sympathise in your desire to impart to the instruction provided by this Institution a simpler and more practical character. I do not forget the difficulties you have experienced, nor underrate those which you are likely to experience, in carrying out this excellent object. The parents of your pupils may be less wise and far-seeing than you are yourselves; and, if so, they will, perhaps, prefer for their daughters the abuse of a piano to the use of a saucepan, and encourage their sons to employ no manual instrument more fatiguing or less fashionable than a goose-quill. But for all that, the fact remains, that education in India must aim lower, if it is to reach further."

Lord Lytton's argument was sound in the main, but we are afraid his Lordship labors under a serious misapprehension. His Lordship seems to think that there is "over-education" in this country, and that the aim of education ought to be pitched lower. Now, we do not hesitate to say that with all the paraphernalia of University education in this country we doubt whether the education imparted to our youths is high enough, whether it really and effectually trains all the faculties of the mind, whether it addresses the whole man, whether it secures true liberal culture, whether it does more than produce literary parrots or calculating machines. This is not certainly over-education, but in our humble opinion under-education. As for our students not learning any special subjects beyond law, medicine and civil engineering, branches of profession which are already over-stocked, the fault lies with the Government. If the Government will not impart any thing more than a verbal education, the students are helpless. Over and over has the Government admitted the necessity of practical education, but it has done nothing to meet that want. It is we respectfully submit a mere waste of words to dwell on the advantages of practical education without providing means for acquiring it.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

THE fall of Kars so soon followed by that of Plevna points to but one result—the fall of Turkey. The Turks have certainly fought very bravely—man to man the Turk seems to be even a better warrior than the Cossack. Many doubted before the war had broken out whether the Turks would be able to stand long the Russian invasion—they held that Turkey was the "Sick man," in the last gasp. But the Osmanli has shewn a vitality, energy, and courage, which have taken his enemies by surprise. Turkey was, however, doomed to be defeated by the sheer force of Russian numbers. She may yet make a life-and-death struggle, but the issue can be easily foreseen. The flower of the Turkish army are now prisoners of war, and though every Turk may fight to the last for his hearth and home, still it will be we fear a hopeless struggle for him. As matters now stand the war threatens to prove a war of extermination. It is time that the Great Powers should intervene. There seems to be a Tri-partite Alliance between Germany, Austria and Russia. Italy may also join the confederacy. France is distracted at home, and has no time to think of other nations. England has direct interest in the issues of the war, but how will she act is the question of the hour? She is solitary in all her glory. She has apparently no friend or ally on the continent; she is distrusted in Turkey; she is divided at home. Her position is thus peculiar. It appears from the telegrams received that Her Majesty's Government is holding Councils every day since the fall of Plevna, but no definite policy has yet been announced. Lord Beaconsfield made a "political" speech at the recent banquet to the new Lord Mayor of London, but it gave no certain sound. It was full of enigmas. One thing was, however, clear. Lord Beaconsfield's sympathies were evidently on the side of the Turks. His Lordship said;

For some years it has been a dogma of diplomacy that Turkey was a phrase and not a fact—that its Government was a phantom, that its people was effete, and that it was used merely as a means by statesman to maintain a fictitious balance of power and secure the peace of Europe. If that were the case, a repetition in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, of what occurred in the Crimea, would have been the greatest error. If a people is effete and a Government is a mere fiction, why the sooner that is proved in the eyes of the civilised world the better. (Cheers) Well, you know what proof has been given upon these subjects during the last year. (Cheers.) You have listened to the modest and interesting speech of the representative of the Sultan this evening (cheers), and you must have felt while he was speaking that his Government and his country have shown that vigour and that resource which shall prove that they have a right to be recognized among the Sovereign Powers of Europe. (Cheers.) The independence of Turkey was a subject of ridicule a year ago. The independence of Turkey, whatever may be the fortunes of war,—and war changes like the moon—the independence of Turkey is not doubted now. (Cheers.) It has been proved by half a million of warriors, who have devoted their lives to their country without pay and without reward. (Cheers.)

Of the Russians His Lordship spoke as follows:

I cannot forget that the Emperor of Russia, with a magnanimity characteristic of his truly elevated character, announced on the eve of commencing this war, that his only object was to secure the safety and happiness of the Christian subjects of the Porte (cheer and laughter); and that he pledged his Imperial word of honor on one occasion that he sought no increase of territory. (Cheers.) I cannot forget that His Highness the Sultan has declared in the most formal manner that he prepared to secure all those changes which will give to the Christian subjects of the Porte that safety and that welfare which the Emperor of Russia desires; and therefore when I have these two statements of such high authority, made in a manner so solemn and so earnest by the two Sovereigns who are at this moment in collision and in contest, I think I have a right to say that peace ought not to be an impossible achievement. (Cheers.) But then it is said there is a difficulty which prevents the Emperor of Russia and the Sultan of Turkey, though they are entirely agreed on every subject, from bringing about this peace which is desired. It is said that the military *prestige* of Russia demands the continuance of this war. Well, my Lord Mayor, there are different opinions upon the subject of military *prestige*. In my opinion military *prestige* does not depend upon a single victory either way. A single victory may depend upon chance and fortune. It may even, with the ablest commanders, depend upon transient circumstances which may not again arise. But the real foundation of military *prestige* is when a great country and a powerful Government can command the military services of a nation brave, determined, and disciplined. (Cheers.) And whatever may have been the accident of the present war either way, no one can surely say of the Russian soldier that he has not proved himself an enduring, a disciplined, and a most courageous one. There have been feats of valour performed by him even in defeat which rarely have been equalled—as, for example, when he scaled the fortifications of Plevna. (Cheers.) Therefore, I cannot understand that under circumstances the military *prestige* of Russia has been injured.

But if Russia has really gone to this war with a clear conscience, she may well ask what guarantee is there that the Sultan will keep his word for the good government of his Christian provinces. This is a question, which cannot be easily answered. Turkey has been full of glib promises, but she has not fulfilled them. Russia will therefore require material guarantees. The Berlin Note required these guarantees; the Great Powers concurred in this demand; Russia insisted upon it, and because Turkey would not agree, there has been this tug of war. Russia may well say that having spent so much blood and treasure she can't now be content with the mere word of the Sultan. England cannot reasonably take objection to this plea. But the question is whether Russia wants only the emancipation of "Christian brethren" or has some ulterior motive. If she will be content with the promised good work, England will have no cause to quarrel. Lord Beaconsfield shadowed forth the policy of his Government more by indicating what he did not do than what he will do. He said:

If there be a greater calamity to human nature than famine, it is that of an exterminating war. (Loud cheers.) When I had the honor of last addressing you, Europe was on the eve of making the last and the supreme effort to prevent that war. The effort failed. No sooner had war been declared than Her Majesty's Government felt it their duty to announce at once, in language which could not be mistaken, the policy which under the circumstances they adopted. That was not a policy framed for the occasion and merely because war was declared. It was a policy which from the opportunities which had been afforded to us for a considerable time, we had deeply considered. That policy was unanimously adopted; that policy we have unanimously maintained; and from that policy we have never swerved. What, then, was that policy? It was the policy of a conditional neutrality. (cheers) Under the circumstances of the case, we did not believe that it was for the honor or interest of England or Turkey that we should take any part in the impending contest; but will we enforce the neutrality which we were prepared to observe, we declared at the same time that that neutrality must cease if British interests were assailed or menaced. (Loud cheers.) Cosmopolitan critics, men who are the friends of every country save their own (cheers and a laugh), have denounced this policy as a selfish policy. My Lord Mayor, it is as selfish as patriotism. (Cheers.) But it is the policy of Her Majesty's Government,—a policy which they adopted from the first and which they have all along maintained. They believe it is their duty to protect British interests abroad, and it is a policy which they believe the people of this country have sanctioned and adopted. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, there may have been many reasons which may have induced us to adopt that policy; but there was one, and a principal one, to which I will refer. I believe the policy of neutrality on the part of this country was not more for the benefit of England than it was for the benefit of Turkey.

It is manifest from the above that England is keen on the subject, and yet does not know what to do. If Russia plants her flag in Constantinople she may command Egypt, and Egypt is the gate of India. Then Russia triumphant in Europe will push her way in Asia, and England has her momentous interests at stake in Asia. What will England do in this crisis? It is a question which we confess we are not prepared to answer in the present state of our information.

THE LORD'S DAY ACT.

WE ARE GLAD to learn that the Government of India has sent up a protest to the Secretary of State against his despatch, directing the repeal of the first schedule of the Civil Proceedure Code, which repealed the Lord's Day Act, so far as it was applicable to India, and that the motion of Mr. Whitley Stokes for the introd uction of a Bill on the subject has accordingly been withdrawn. The Government of India is on the two horns of a dilemma. In the first place the Lord's Day Act was never held to apply to India, and its repeal was therefore superfluous. In the second place having repealed the Act, the Legislature cannot under Act I of 1868, the General Repealing Act, revive it by repealing the repealing schedule. If it should revive the old Act, it must re-enact it bodily, which would be a great wrong to the people of this country. For curiosity's sake we give below the chief provisions of the Lord's Day Act:

"For the better observation and keeping holy the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday," be it enacted, That all the laws enacted and in force concerning the observation of the Lord's day, and repairing to the church thereon be carefully put in execution; and that all and every person and persons whatsoever shall on every Lords day apply themselves to the observation of the same by exercising themselves thereon in the duties of piety and true religion, publicly and privately; and that no tradesman, artificer, workman, labourer *or other person whatsoever* shall do or exercise any worldly labour, business, or work of their *ordinary callings* upon the Lord's day, or any part thereof (works of necessity and charity only excepted and that every person being of the age of fourteen years or upwards offending in the premises, shall for every such offence forfeit the sum of five shillings; and that no person or persons whatsoever shall publicly cry, shew forth, or expose to sale any wares, merchandises, fruit herbs, goods, or chattels whatsoever upon the Lord's day, or any part thereof upon pain that every person so offending shall forfeit the same goods so cried or shewed forth or exposed to sale.

And that no drover, horse-courser, waggoner, butcher, higler, their or any of their servants, shall travel or come

into his or their inn or lodging upon the Lord's day, or any part thereof, upon pain that each and every such offender shall forfeit twenty shillings for every such offence; and that *no person or persons* shall use, employ, or travel upon the Lord's day with any *boat* wherry, lighter, or barge, except it be upon extraordinary occasion, to be allowed by some justice of peace of the country, or head officer or some justice of the peace of the city, borough, or town corporate where the fact shall be committed; upon pain that every person so offending shall forfeit and lose the sum of five shillings for every such offence. And that if any person offending in any of the premises shall be thereof convicted before any justice of the peace of the country or the chief officer or officers or any justice of the peace of or within any city, borough, or town corporate where the said offence shall be committed, upon his or their view or confession of the party or proof of any one or more witnesses by oath (which the said justices, chief officer or officers is by this act authorized to administer), the said justice or chief officer or officers shall give warrant under his or their hand and seal, to the constables or churchwardens of the parish or parishes where such offence shall be committed to seize the said goods cried, shewd forth, or put to sale as aforesaid, and to sell the same and to levy the said other forfeitures or penalties by way of distress and sale of the goods of every such offender distrained, rendering to the said offenders the overplus of the monies raised thereby; and in default of such distress, or in case of insufficiency or inability of the said offender to pay the said forfeitures or penalties, that then the party offending be set publicly in the stocks by the space of two hours. And all and singular the forfeitures or penalties aforesaid shall be employed and converted to the use of the poor of the parish where the said offence shall be committed, saving only that it shall and may be lawful to and for any such justice, mayor, or head officer or officers, out of the said forfeitures or penalties, to reward any person or persons that shall inform of any offence against this act, according to their discretions, so as such reward exceed not the third part of the forfeitures or penalties.

Provided also, That no person or persons upon the Lord's day shall serve or execute, or cause to be served or executed any writ, process, warrants, orders, judgment or decree, except in cases of treason, felony or breach of the peace), but that the service of every such writ, process, warrant, order, judgment, or decree shall be void, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, and the person or persons so serving or executing the same shall be as liable to the suit of the party grieved, and to answer damages to him for doing thereof as if he or they had done the same without any writ, process, warrant, order, judgment, or decree at all.

This law has practically become obsolete in the United Kingdom; and it would be simply monstrous to re-enact it in India. It has been held over and over by our highest courts that it does not apply to this country, *vide* Paran Shook Dass, 7 Madras, 285, Grosemann and Co. 3 W. R. References from Moulmein 3, Queen v. Hurgobind, 8. B. L. R. p. 12, Abraham v. Queen 1, B. L. R. p. 17. Formerly under the rules of the late Supreme Court processes could not be served on Sundays, on Xmas day, on Good Friday, and on the four days of Durga Puja, but under section 336 of the new Civil Procedure Code a process may be served on any day and at any hour. If the service of civil processes be stopped on Sundays the public would not much care, but it would be most unreasonable to declare Sunday *non dies* for Hindus and Mahomedans for any work or contract. The Government of India, we believe, does not think that the judgment of God will rest upon it if it allows its Hindu and Mahomedan subjects to work on Sundays.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

IN ANOTHER column we insert a notice from the office of the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, intimating that admission to the Chapter of the Star of India will be by tickets and that all persons desiring to attend should apply for tickets. This is a novel mode of inviting gentlemen to State parties. Formerly invitations were issued by Government, now tickets must be applied for. The space in Government House is limited, and a limited number of tickets must be issued. The call for applications will flood the Military Secretary's Office with applications, while a most invidious task will be thrown upon the Military Secretary in making selections. Then native gentlemen of the higher class feel a hesitation in making applications of this kind lest they be refused. By far the better plan would have been to issue tickets without application to those, whose names are on Government House list, and then to invite others to apply. Is it too late to mend the notification?

THE GOVERNMENT of India, we understand, has appointed a Committee to report on the gas melting works of the Mint, consisting of the following gentlemen: Major General Ballard, Col. Kennaut, Major Luard, and Mr. Waterfield, C. S.

WE ARE requested to draw attention to an advertizement in another column announcing readings from Shakespeare and other poets by Mr. Boothroyd Fairclough. We hope Mr. Fairclough will have a full and fit audience. Native gentlemen, who appreciate the great poets included in his programme, ought not to miss this opportunity of shewing their appreciation by attending the recitals.

WE ARE informed that two inches of rain fell on the 11th instant in Ganjam. This rain is important, as Ganjam was the one district in Madras in which distress was still anticipated.

From the North Western Provinces we hear that reports of Divisional Commissioners received in Allahabad on the 15th, show that as result of the recent rain a fair crop may be expected generally, even if no more rain should fall.

WE UNDERSTAND that Babu Joykissen Mookerjea has offered three annual prizes of Rs. 100, Rs. 60, and Rs. 40 respectively to students, attending the lectures at the Science Association, and working at its laboratory. The conditions on which the prizes will be awarded will be published hereafter.

THE LATEST news from Kandahar states that the city is very quiet and prosperous under the rule of Mir Afzud Khan the Governor, and Sirdar Ali Khan the Commander-in-Chief, who also has charge of the police of Kandahar.

The brother of Futteh Khan the deposed Governor of Kandahar lately visited Kabul with a large number of influential Sirdars and Raises to petition the Amir for the examination of Futteh Khan's accounts, which examination would (it was alleged) clear him of the charges on which he was deposed. Futteh Khan has accordingly been released from the prison at Kandahar and allowed to proceed to Kabul with this view.

The Mustaphi Habibulah Khan and his friends lately collected, at the Amir's request, 20 lakhs of rupees for the purposes of *Jehad*, and presented them to the Amir.

The Amir, expressed himself much pleased, and said that the money should be returned to the Mustaphi if not spent on the purposes for which it was collected.

It was at first rumoured that Sherdil Khan was to go to Constantinople as an envoy from the Amir but it is now understood that Kazi Mir Abdul Rahman Khan, the brother of the Kazi of Kabul, will go instead of Sherdel Khan.

WE THANK Messrs. Thacker Spink and Co., for a copy of the Registration Manual compiled by Mr. Carr Stephen, Barrister-at-law. It contains the Indian Registration Act, 1877, with copious notes. The notes are very valuable. They give the rulings of the High Court on important points of law. We wish the departmental rules and orders of Government and scale of fees had been embodied in the Manual, which would then have been complete.

BABU OSSINI COOMAR MOOKERJEE, Accountant, Bank of Upper India, Meerut, has produced a work of great labor, called the Interest Calculator. The interest is calculated from one anna to one thousand rupees, and from one day to twelve months at rates from two to fifteen rupees per cent. per annum, progressing by ½ per cent. from 2 to 12 per cent. and by 1 per cent. from 12 to 15 per cent. The tables are full and the calculator has only to add up figures. Every bank and mahajun ought to keep a copy of this book.

MESSRS. WYMAN and Co., have favoured us with a copy of Selections from Prem Sagar, constituting the authorized text-book for the examination of Government officers of every grade in the higher standard in Hindusthani. This is a new edition of the work with the Hindi text carefully punctuated, revised, and printed, and with a literal English translation in juxtaposition, the principal words and phraseology (bracketed) of the Hindi text, being referred to the English translation by figures. The compiler and translator, Mr. J. F. Baness, Topographical Survey Department, in his preface says that "with the completion of this volume ends his self-imposed task, undertaken a little more than two years ago, of working and bringing out new and improved translated editions of the Hindi Text Books in use for the Lower and Higher Standard examinations in Hindusthani." Mr. Baness deserves great credit for this work of love and labour.

THE LAST number of the *Sulava Samachar* contains the details of a gross outrage committed by a European upon certain zenana ladies and a male relative, who accompanied them, on the Northern Bengal State Railway, near Julpiguri. It would be seen from the account given that the honor of the ladies was saved by the timely intervention of a native official of the Railway. We hope the Government will make a full investigation into the matter. Since the above was in type we have received an authenticated letter on the subject, which we reserve for notice in our next.

MR. BRUCE, Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioners, has in contemplation a grand scheme for connecting the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways with the Strand Bank Tramway of the Port Commissioners. He proposes to erect a permanent bridge from Nimtolla Ghat to Sulkea, and to lay down a double line, one low level, and the other high level, the first for goods traffic, and the second for passenger traffic. This is one part of the scheme; the other is to carry the Strand Bank line as far as Belghoria through Cossipore, Barahanagar &c., and to connect it with the Belghoria station of the Eastern Bengal Railway. The line will also be laid on the double system, *viz.*, low level and high level. The spaces below the high level will be utilized by the erection of warehouses for the accommodation of goods. The spans will be about 19 feet high from the ground. The godowns will face the jetties, and the goods stored therein may be at once taken over to the jetties for loading the ships. Each godown will have a passage to the line, and the waggons destined for particular godowns may be shunted on to those godowns by branch lines. The convenience to traffic will thus be very great. The cost of carrying out this scheme will not, it is estimated, exceed 60 lacs of rupees.

WE RECEIVE every now and then complaints against the mode of collecting tolls upon edibles by the officers of the Port Commissioners. Two cases have lately been brought to our notice. In both the cases some edibles, such as rice, sugar, sweetmeats, and like articles, were taken to some boats, and the toll collectors charged tolls upon them. The rules of the Port Commissioners, we believe, provide that no charge should be made upon edibles weighing less than half a ton, but in the cases brought to our notice the articles weighed less than a maund. We have handed to the Vice-Chairman the receipt taken by one of the parties, who has promised an enquiry into the matter. Similar complaints were made to us about two years ago, and the notice taken of them in these columns led to the discontinuance of the practice. But it has again come into existence without of course the knowledge or sanction of the Vice-Chairman. It is the poor, who are the victims of this illegal collection, and they as a rule suffer in silence. Cannot the energetic Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioners devise some means for putting down this petty oppression?

THE FOLLOWING telegram appeared in a recent issue of the *Indian Daily News*:

Bellary, 1st December, 17h 20m.—The other day the village reddy at Amidal near Caroor forcibly seized and took away the carts and bullocks of a respectable farmer for Lieut. Wilson's own use. The farmer's son prosecuted the reddy before the Subordinate Judge, who sentenced the reddy to be fined. A counter-charge of insult for abusing him when taking the carts and bullocks was laid by the reddy before Lieut. Wilson, who issued a warrant, not summons, to arrest the farmer, and family. The old farmer, although suffering from carbuncle was dragged from home, tried by Lieut. Wilson himself, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and the son to one year's ditto. The trial was hurried through, neither of the prisoners being allowed to put in a defence. The father died in jail yesterday, the treatment and grief having irritated his complaint; the son intends appealing to the Sessions Court. Lieut. Wilson, however, refuses to give the records of the case. The carts and bullocks have not been returned to the family yet. Considerable excitement prevails in Caroor.

Our contemporary publishes the following further telegram anent this matter:

The appeal in the Amidal Bandy case, in which a farmer, now dead, and his son were sentenced by Lieutenant Wilson

to one year and six months' rigorous imprisonment respectively, on a charge of insulting Wilson's man when forcibly seizing carts, and bullocks in Wilson's use, was heard before the Sessions Judge to-day. The conviction was quashed, and the surviving prisoner released, the Judge condemning in strong language Wilsons sentence. He pitied the old man, who died before exoneration. In the currency note case the Judge released the prisoners to-day on bail, although records were applied for 15 days ago—unsupplied.

In the meantime who is to pay for the life of the poor old man? It is official freaks of this kind, which bring the good name of the Government into disrepute. We hope an example will be made of Lieut. Wilson.

AFTER about fifteen years of delay and disappointment there is at last a hope for the subscribers to the Canning Memorial to see the statue in Calcutta. The ranks of the Committee have been thinned by death; the original artist, Mr. Foley, has also been carried away by death. When Mr. Foly died only a sketch model had been left, but the Committee arranged with Mr. T. Brook, who was for many years his chief and much valued assistant, to take up and complete all the works as far as possible in accordance with the designs that he had left. The Statue, says the London correspondent of the *Times of India*, "represents Lord Canning on horse-back draped in a military cloak, and wearing the Order of the Garter. The conception of the monument as a whole is eminently indicative of that calm and peaceful temperament for which the late Governor General was remarkable, and is in this respect thoroughly consistent with his well known character. The likeness also is considered by those who knew Lord Canning to be excellent; and the pose of the figure combines dignity with simplicity. The modelling of the horse has been much admired by artists, and deservedly so. Setting aside a slight exaggeration in the muscle of the off shoulder, it is the finest I think I have ever seen; and its repose will make it a good contrast to the more spirited animal (also by the late Mr. Foley) of the monument to Viscount Hardinge to which we believe it is to serve a pendant." The work, which weighs upwards of four tons, has been cast out in bronze at the Foundry of Messrs. Mansfield and Co., who have succeeded, we understand, in reproducing the artist's model with the utmost fidelity. When the mail left it had been erected in their spacious Foundry in order that the friends and admirers of the late Lord Canning might have the opportunity of seeing and judging of the merits of the work previous to its removal to the site it will occupy in Calcutta. The pedestal is expected shortly, and the statue we believe has also been shipped. We hope the Committee will be able to put it in position before the Viceroy leaves for Simla next season. The Canning statue will be a noble monument of Indian gratitude. The *Times of India* says: "We rejoice, that though late in the day, India will at length contain some outward and visible sign in its metropolis that it is not forgetful of the obligations which the country is under perhaps to the greatest Governor General that has ever ruled her destinies. Twenty years and more have elapsed since the storm burst and raged throughout India through which it fell to his lot to guide the State vessel of British Supremacy, with intrepidity, calmness, and supreme dignity; he did his duty; success finally rewarded his undying devotion to his country and his Queen; and if ever any ruler in this world deserved the highest honor that a grateful people could bestow, that ruler was Charles Canning." And be it known that it is the Indians, who have principally contributed to this memorial of the "greatest Governor General" India had ever seen.

WE OBSERVE that Dr. Lethbridge has been appointed permanently Inspector General of Jails. By doubling up this appointment with the office of Sanitary Commissioner the Government we believe will make a saving of about Rs. 1500 a month. The pay of the Inspector General of Jails is Rs. 2500 a month, and that of Sanitary Commissioner Rs. 1500, but Dr. Lethbridge will we hear draw only Rs. 1500. It is proposed to appoint a Deputy Inspector of Jails on Rs. 1000 a month, and the saving will thus be Rs. 1500 monthly or Rs. 18,000 annually.

WE HAVE before us a memorandum of Mr. Sterndale, Vice-Chairman of the Suburban Municipality, proposing a scheme for the division of the Municipality into Wards. Mr. Sterndale says:

"I fully believe that much good might be effected by such an arrangement. With a Municipality spread over such a large area, it is very difficult with such an establishment as the Municipality can afford, to secure efficient supervision over the working of the conservancy department especially, many local wants are neglected because not brought to notice, or because there are so many claims of the same nature from different localities that all cannot be attended to, many minor nuisances continue because it is no ones business in particular to bring them to notice and no one unless particularly aggrieved cares to take the trouble of applying to the Municipal office. The appointment of a local Ward Committee would to a great extent remedy this state of things, it would bring Municipal administration close to every man's door, the local members of a Ward Committee would know intimately the matters locally affecting the health or comfort of their neighbourhoods, the residents of the Ward would be able to ventilate their wants and grievances, at their own convenience, and even as the recognized medium of communication with the Municipal Board, in matters which were beyond the means or power of the Local Committee, these Committees would I consider be of the utmost service.

We entirely agree with Mr. Sterndale. He proposes to divide the Municipality into six Wards, and to constitute the Ward Committees in the following manner:

"Each Ward Committee shall consist of such Members of the Municipal Board as are resident with the Ward, the Police Officers in charge of the Local Thannahs, and where a Hospital or Public Dispensary is situated within the Ward the Assistant-Surgeon in charge, as *ex-officio* Member, with not less than four or more than eight respectable residents of the Ward as ordinary Members.

Where more than one Municipal Commissioner resides within the Ward, the Committee shall elect their own Chairman as provided in section 52, and also elect their own Vice-Chairman; wherever there is no Municipal Commissioner resident in the Ward, a non-residents Commissioner shall be appointed a member of the Ward committee.

Where no Hospital or Public Dispensary is situated within the Ward, it would be desirable to appoint some well-known local Medical Practitioner as an ordinary Member.

The Overseer would act as Secretary to the Committee, and would thus be in a position to carry out without delay the orders and instructions of the Committee.

To the Ward Committees would be entrusted the general control of all ordinary matters of conservancy and improvement within the local limits of the Ward, such as cleansing of streets and drains, cutting jungle and cleansing filthy lands, draining off and abating filthy and stagnant tanks, petty road repairs, lighting and watering streets, licensing of offensive trades, cow-houses, stables &c.; general powers under sections 198 to 205, 211, 212, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 230, 235, 236, 237, 246, 247, 248, 261, 262, 263, 271, 272, 273, 274, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, and under the By-Laws generally. Provided that nothing shall prevent the Municipal Commissioners from taking any action under any of the above sections or By-laws, or initiating any action or passing any order in respect thereto without reference to the Ward Committee.

The Ward Committee shall hold their meetings wherever most convenient within the Ward.

They shall meet for the disposal of business at least once in every month or as often as the Chairman shall convene a meeting. Five Members shall form a quorum, but at an adjourned meeting two Members shall form a quorum.

The Members of the Ward Committee shall hold office for two years, and shall be eligible for re-appointment, when Ward Committees are first appointed half the number shall retire at the end of two years from date of appointment and the remaining half at the end of the third year. The Members to retire shall be decided by lot. This rule shall not apply to *ex-officio* Members.

No person shall be eligible for appointment as a Member of the Ward Committee unless,—

1*st*.—He be residing within the Ward.

2*nd*.—That he be the owner, either sole or joint, or the lesse of property within the Ward paying not less than Rupees 25 annually to the Municipality as house rate or other rate on property.

No person shall be appointed a Member of Ward Committee if the Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners shall certify that more than one-third of the rate-payers of the Ward object in writing to his appointment, and the reasons given by such objection be considered valid and sufficient by the Commissioners at a meeting.

The provisions of clause 22 of Act V of 1876 (B.C.) shall apply to Members of Ward Committees.

The Commissioners may cause to be posted up in each Ward or otherwise notify their intention of appointing such Members of the Ward Committee, and shall invite any person to send in his name as a candidate for appointment. The Commissioners at a meeting shall select such persons as they think fit and proper, and shall post the names of such persons as they have selected (or otherwise notify the same within the Ward,) in order that if the rate-payers object to such appointment, they may signify the same as before provided, within fifteen days from the date of such notification; after which if no valid objection be received, the persons so selected shall be duly appointed and a notification of such appointment under the signature of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman and the seal of the Corporation shall be forwarded to them.

The Ward Committee shall exercise general supervision over such schools within the Ward as are aided by Municipal grants, and all applications to the Municipal Commissioners for aid to schools shall on the first instance be forwarded by the Vice-Chairman of the Commissioners to the Ward Committee, who shall return the same with their remarks.

The Ward Committees may through their Chairman make any general recommendation to the Commissioners at a meeting with regard to the requirements or improvement of the Ward.

All petitions on a general matters of conservancy may be made to the Ward Committee direct, and the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Commissioners may refer any such petition to the Ward Committee for disposal or for opinion and report.

The scheme is excellent and ought to be carried out *in toto*. We hope the Government will sanction it.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	As.	P.
Deputy Commissioner, Nya Doomka	2	0	0
Dhinsha Adasha Esq., Baroda	3	4	0
Secretary, Jessore Public Library	13	4	0
C. A. Kelly Esq. C. S. Jessore	30	0	0
Secretary Reading Room, Secundrabad	3	4	0
Syud Wagger Hossain, Calgong	3	4	0
Ardasar Framjee Moos Esq. Bombay	13	4	0
T. E Coxhead Esq. Furreedpore	6	10	0
Baboo Kantychunder Chatterjea, Chooadangah	10	0	0
" Hemangochunder Bose, Pingna	13	4	0
" Kedarressur Roy, Jessore	13	4	0
" Gopalchunder Mookerjea, Pubna	20	0	0
" Sreehurry Mookerjea, Majia	1	4	0
" Jodoonath Sircar, Nowada	10	0	0
" Doorgagati Banerjea, Bankipore	26	4	0
" Gopalkrishna Dey, Sylhet	6	10	0
" Chutter Singh, Khaugunge	6	10	0
" Bolokchand, Bhaugulpore	13	0	0
" Prosunocoomar Ghose, Gwalpara	10	0	0
" Shamsoonder Chuckerbutty, Cachar	13	4	0
" Bhoopandronath Dey, Tumlook	10	0	0
" Ramlal Ghose, Durbhangah	3	4	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*December* 12, 1877.

GENERAL.—Mr. F. A. S. Collier, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kurigaon, Rungpore, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870.

Baboo Umbica Churn Roy Chowdry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bagdogra, Rungpore, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870.

Mr. H. M. Tobin, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24 Pergunnahs is transferred to Burdwan.

Mr. F. Grant, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Godda, is vested with the powers of a Settlement Officer under Regulations III of 1872.

The unexpired portion of the leave granted to Mr. H. M. Tobin on the 27th June last is cancelled.

Mr. A. Money, C.S., of the Board of Revenue, has obtained an extension of furlough for five months on medical certificate.

Mr. W. M. Clay, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector is posted to the District of Rungpore. He has obtained subsidiary leave for three weeks from the 29th ultimo, to enable him to join his appointment.

Moonshi Dadar Bux, District Surveyor, Cuttuck, to act temporarily as a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade at Jajpore Cuttuck.

Mr. G. E. Manisty, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed subsidiary leave for thirty days.

Baboo Shitol Nath Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Rungpore, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870.

Baboo Gouri Sunker Biswas, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, is transferred to Julpigoree.

Baboo Gouri Sunker Biswas is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870.

Baboo Koylash Chunder Chatterjee, Officiating Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is allowed leave for twenty one days.

Baboo Huro Kali Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Furreedpore is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870.

Mr. J. O'Kinealy, to be Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs from the date on which the retirement of Mr. H. Beil, takes effect. He will be employed under the Government of India, Home Department until further orders.

Mr. H. Beverley, to be a district and Sessions Judge of the Second Grade. He is appointed to be Additional Judge and Additional Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly.

Mr. H. T. Prinsep, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs, to act as Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

Mr. H. Beverley, Additional Judge 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly, to act as District and Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. W. H. Verner, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector 24-Pergunnahs, to act as Additional Judge and Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly.

Mr. L. R. Tottenham District and Sessions Judge, Midnapore, on furlough, is promoted to the First Grade of District and Sessions Judge, from the date Mrs. F. C. Fowle retires.

Mr. H. C. Sutherland, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Backergunge, to be a District and Sessions Judge of the Second Grade.

Mr. F. Jones to be a Magistrate and Collector of the Third Grade.

Mr J. P. Grant Officiating District and Session Judge of Hooghly, is promoted to the First Grade of Districtsand Sessions Judges.

Mr. P. Dickens, Officiating Chief Magistrate of Police, Calcutta, to be Judge of the Courts of Small Causes at Krishnaghur, Ranaghat, and Meherpore, and to act as District and Sessions Judge of Dinagepore, until further orders.

Mr. J. G. Charles, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhagulpore, to act temporarily as a Presidency Magistrate for the Town of Calcutta.

Mr. H. L. Harrison, of Midnapore, to be Secretary to the Board of Revenue, *vice* Mr. J. Geoghegan, deceased.

Mr. R. H. Wilson, Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to be Magistrate and Collector of Midnapore.

EDUCATION.—Mr. Martin Mowat, Professor, in the Civil Engineering Department of Presidency College, is appointed to be Professor in the Dacca College.

JAILS.—Dr. A. S. Lethbridge, to be Inspector General of Jails, *vice* Mr. W. Kemble.

Advertisements.

TOWN HALL.

Wednesday Evening, the 19th December.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE,

AND IN THE IMMEDIATE PRESENCE OF

THE HONORAABLE ASHLEY EDEN, C.S.I. C.R.

Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal

AND SUITE,

THE MASTER OF THE TRADES

AND

The Master Attendant of the Mercantile Marine.

MR. BOOTHROYD FAIRCLOUGH,

FOR

One Night Only,

Will have the honor to give

DRAMATIC RECITALS.

From Shakespeare, Byron, Macaulay, Tennyson, Aytoun, Poe, Hood and Lover.

Programme.

Macbeth's address to the air drawn dagger	... *Shakespeare.*
The Raven	... *E. A. Poe.*
Night before Waterloo ...	... *Byron.*
Bridge of Sighs	... *Hood.*
An Interval of Ten Minutes.	
Battle of Ivry	... *Macaulay.*
Burial March of Dundee ...	... *Aytoun.*
Shamus O'Brien	... *Lover.*
Charge of the Light Brigade	... *Tennyson.*

Prices:

Front Seats, Rs. 5; Back Seats, Rs. 3.

Soldiers in uniform, with their Families, Half-price.

Doors open at 9; commence at 9-30.

Tickets to be had at Burkinyoung's, Great Eastern Hotel, Jerusalem Hotel, and from

DUNCAN MACALLUM, Agent,
5, Wood Street.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at is Office up to 1 P.M. on Thursday, the 20th December 1877, for supply of Jhama Khoa Metal for repairs of Takee Road, Shodepore Road, Bishtopore Road, Ghosepara Road and Goburdanga Road; and on Friday, the 21st December 1877, for supply of Jhama Khoa Metal for repairs of Baripore Road, Culpee Road and Russa Road, also for supply of about 20,000 Cft. of Ship's Ballast Stone Metal for a portion of Baripore Road, and for about 6,00,000 Cft. of earth-work on Buckrahaut Road.

Details regarding the quantities of Jhama Khoa Metal and all other informations on the subject are to be obtained by calling at the Office of the undersigned daily, between 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

RADHICA P. MOOKERJEE,
Ex-Engineer, District 24-Pergunnahs, Road Cess Works.

ALIPORE, *the 14th December*, 1877.

Notice.

WANTED an educated gentleman to Superintend Zemindaries Indigo Factories, &c. Apply to P. C. R. Chedipore *via* Koorulgatchi.

Notice.

The sale of landed properties by Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall & Co., heretofore advertized by the Trustees of the Estate of Baboo Nolit Mohun Dass which was postponed will peremptorily take place on Monday the 17th instant with the concurrence of the Mortgage thereof

The following properties will be sold.

Lot	No. 1.	No. 43, Copallytollah Lane.
,,	,, 2.	,, 11, Do.
,,	,, 3.	,, 13, Do.
,,	,, 4,	,, 34, Shibtollah Lane.
,,	,, 5,	,, 11, Kenderdine's Lane.
,,	,, 6,	,, 4, Gooreahmahs' Lane.
,,	,, 7,	,, 1 & 1/1 Khoyreemether's Lane.
,,	,, 8.	,, 49 & 49/1 Dhurmtollah Street.

For full particulars of the properties and abstract of title and conditions of Sale Apply to the Office of the undersigned at No. 5, Hasting's Street Calcutta.

GONESH CHUNDER CHUNDER,
Attorney.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

IMPORTERS OF HAND PUMPS.

Cast-Iron Colonial Pumps, No. 93.

No.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.	16	17	20	23	27-8	32	36 ea.
Price of Piping per foot.....As.	12	Re. 1					1-4
Gallons Water, per minute	4	6	8	10	12	13	1-5

Hand Pumps, No. 83.

	2½	3	3½	4 in.
	40	55	65	75 each.
Price of Piping for do. Rs.	1	1-4	1-12	1-12 p. ft.
Gallons Water, per minute	12,	15,	18,	20.

The above Pumps are simply lift, and will draw water from a depth of 25 feet. We fit them (for convenience of constituents) with pipe of any length to that distance.

Cast-Iron Lift and Force Pumps.

	2½	3	3½	4 in.
No. 107 ... ... Rs.	80,	90,	105,	120.

By these Pumps one man can lift and force water to a distance of 50 feet and upwards.

No. 218, Portable Double 5-inch lift and force Pump, with 25 feet.

Rubber Suction, and 30-feet Canvas Delivery Hose ..... Rs. 950 0

This is a first-rate Pump for Irrigating by Hand-power; it is also an excellent Fire Engine.

Galvanized Wrought-Iron PortablePumps.

No. 113, fitted on 3 Legs, with 2 feet.

Indian Rubber Suction Hose..... Rs. 130 each.

No. 219, Pump on Barrow, fitted with 25'2 Suction and 30'1¼' delivery Hose ..... Rs. 260 0

Galvanized Wrought-Iron Barge Pumps.

No. 115, 6 inches, under spout Rs. 115 each.

Watering Carts, Patent Watering Cart mounted on Iron Wheels to carry 95 gals..... Rs. 275 0

Patent Watering Cart with Pump, and Rubber Suction Hose attached ..... Rs. 350 0

T. E. T. & Co. have also always in stock Patent Centrifugal Appold Pumps, Chain Pumps, well Engines and Fire Engines.

Ten per cent. discount off the above prices for Cash.

INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND, 1877.

Amount already advertised				Rs.	1,15,907	10 5
Per Deputy Collector, Tipperah.						
N. S. Alexander, Esq., Collector and Magistrate ...	100	0	0			
Baboo Mohini Mohan Chakravarty Deputy Magistrate and Collector ...	5	0	0			
„ Kali Nath Dey, Deputy Magistrate and Collector	5	0	0			
Deputy Collector of Brahmin Mariah sub-Division ...	117	12	0	227	12	0
Baboo Mohes Chunder Banerji ... ... „ Beni Madhub Banerji, Zemindars of Ajudhya ...				50	0	0
MoorshedabadCommittee ...				37	8	3
Capt. G. Browne, Bombay...				50	0	0
R. Carstairs Esq., Joint-Magistrate				50	0	0
Native Christians Darjeeling per Revd. W. Macferlane				25	0	0
Offertory Cathedral Bengali Service				30	11	0
Per Brigadier General Ross, Commandering Peshwar District.						
Col. Sir F. R. Pollock, K.C.S.I.	100	0	0			
Brigadier General Ross, C.B.	50	0	0			
Major J Bartleman, 20 P.I.	20	0	0			
H. Mallins, M.B. ...	16	0	0			
Subadar Major Jaie Sing Sirdar Bahadoor, 20 P.I. ...	20	0	0			
H. Massy, 20 P.I. ...	5	0	0			
Major Campbell, 14th Sikhs	5	0	0			
L. B. Irwin	5	0	0			
Dr. MacDonald, 17 B.C. ...	5	0	0			
Capt. Hugh Swiney, 17 B.C..	5	0	0			
Lieut.-Colonel Watson ...	16	0	0			
Dr. Sutherland ...	16	0	0			
Capt. Boyes	10	0	0			
W. B. Decourcy ...	10	0	0			
Lieut.-Colonel Stafford ...	16	0	0			
Lieut. G. L. Eliot ...	5	0	0			
Col. Dillon and Capt. Fitz Herbert, Rifle Bde. ...	250	0	0			
W. O. Harris 20 P.I. ...	5	0	0			
Capt. W. H. Meiklejohn ...	16	0	0			
14th Seikhs Native Officers Non-com. Officers and Sepoys	153	10	6	728	10	6
				Rs. 1,17,107	4	2

H. W. I. WOOD,
Hony. Treasurer.

Calcutta, 15th December, 1877.

N. C. CHATTERJEE'S MIXTURE AND OINTMENT.

Per bottle... Re. 1 4 0 } Exclusive of Dâk charges for
Ointment... „ 0 4 0 } the Mofussil.

An invaluable remedy in all cases of chronic fever, malarious fever, with spleen and liver complications.

TRIAL SOLICITED.

Sold at Bow Bazar No. 1, Doorga Churn Petoory's Lane and at No. 4/1 Aubhoy Churn Halder's Lane and at the Government Brick Fields Akra.

RUSSO-Turkish War in Bengallee. To be had at No. 8 Dixon's Lane, Sahachar Office, Calcutta. Price 4 ans. Postage one anna.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1 3

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS.

Paid-up Capital—Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds.

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EXAMPLES.

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YEARLY AT AGE 20.

	Rs.	As.	P.
The new rates of the N. B. & M. Insurance Co.	25	6	0
The old rates ditto ditto... ...	30	12	0
The Standard	28	9	4
The Universal	29	0	0
The City of Glasgow	31	8	0
The Church of England... ...	30	0	0
The Royal	30	0	0
The Alliance	31	10	0
The Indian Life Assurance Company...	28	5	4

General Agents for the whole of India in the Life Department.

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Have received consignments of the following:

Clark's World-famed Blood Mixture.

Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring Worm, Scald Heads, Sore Eyes, Erysipela, Itch, Scurfs, Discolourations of the Skin, Humours and diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally carried out of the system in a short time by the use of this world-famed Medicine.

Price per bottle, Rs. 2 ; per dozen, Rs. 21 cash.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the stomach. correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver.

They require no change of Diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA with the greatest success.

Price Re. 1 and 2-8 cash ; Re. 1-4 and 3 credit.

Wilkinson's Essence of Sarsaparilla.

"A superior preparation that may *always* be relied on."—Sir A. Cooper.

In 4oz. bottles, Rs.	3	8	cash ; Rs.	4	0	credit.
8oz.	„	„	7	0	„	„	8	0	„
16oz.	„	„	14	0	„	„	16	0	„

Corbyn's Phosphorus Pearls.

The beneficial results attending their use in cases of prostration from Sickness, or overwork, Nervous Debility, or Exhaustion from whatever cause arising, are attested by remarkable increase of nervous power, from the first day of administration, and by the enormous demand for them.

Per bottle, Re. 1-8 cash ; Rs. 2-0 credit.

Fruit Julien.

Is the most *refreshing* and *agreeable* purgative that can be taken. It is the best remedy for habitual constipation, so very prevalent in the Tropics, as it can be taken for any length of time, without the least inconvenience ; its agreeable flavour is an allurement to its use, whilst its innocent composition is a guarantee of its suitability in all cases where a laxative is required.

BATHGATE AND Co.,
Calcutta.

J. CORFIELD & Co.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Messrs. Corfield & Co., invite attention to the following letter which they have recently received from a native gentleman of Rank.

"MESSRS. CORFIELD & CO.
Surgeon Dentists, Calcutta."

DEAR SIR,

"I have derived so much benefit from the artificial teeth you made for me that I feel I must in gratitude write to thank you for all you have done for me.

For many years I have been without a tooth in my head having lost all after a very severe illness at a comparatively early age. For many years I have been unable to chew the pan so much used by natives; and this has caused much distress and sorrow. Fortunately I was recommended to place myself in your hands to have new mineral teeth supplied. I can now not only chew any pan but I can also eat every kind of food. My health is therefore much improved and I feel like another man. As there must be many Hindoos who suffer as I did from loss of teeth and who do not know how to remedy that loss, you may print this letter in the newspapers (without my name) for guidance of others. Yours truly,

N. C. R.

Pure mineral teeth supplied on Gold, Silver and Vulcunite Plates at the cheapest price.

J. CORFIELD & CO.
10 *and* 11 *Esplanade.*
Calcutta.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
11, *Canning Road Allahabad.*

DARLINGTON &CO,

Undertake to procure in the local market, for constituents, goods of all kinds, on the best terms, if cash accompanies orders.

DARLINGTON & Co.,
49 Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

No More Pains!!!
THE
INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER.

Warranted to cure pains of every description, arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Swellings, Old Sores, Piles, Ringworm, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect.

Per bottle, Re. 1 ; packing and postage, As. 8.

DARLINGTON & Co.,
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☞ See that you get the INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER with the name of Darlington & Co on it, and don't allow anything else to be passed off on you in its stead.

Agents wanted in every district in India.

☞ Thousands of Testimonials of the marvellous cures by this remedy.

The following is from an influential zemindar of Burisaul, and one who writes after taking from us 9 bottles of the Infallible Pain-Curer.

MESSRS. DARLINGTON & Co., 49 Dhurrumtolla Street Calcutta.

Dear Sirs,—Please send me two bottles more of your Infallible Pain-Curer. I am happy to observe that I have witnessed beneficial results from its application on persons affected with rheumatic affections on the limbs and joints, also in pains on the back and other parts of the body. It is a very useful application, and its results are beneficial. Some of my friends used it, and I also gave some to my servants; I was pleasingly surprised to see that in evry instance it. kept true to its name. Yours faithfully, EDWARD BROWN,

The following is from the Rev. Mother of St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, Bombay Presidency :—

Dear Sirs,—We find the Infallible Pain-Curer efficacious, and are glad to know of it as being a useful medicine.

I remain, yours truly, SISTER THEODORINE,
Superioress F. de la Croix

Gentlemen,—I herewith send you the value and shall feel obliged by your sending me by post another bottle of the Infallible Pain-Curer. I find that the medicine is doing me great deal of good,

CHINTAMAN SAKHARAM CHITIUS, Subordinate Judge,
Kaira, Guzrath, Bombay Presidency.

Dear Sirs,—Your Infallible Pain-Curer which was sent to Baboo Rajkisore Chatterjee, Toondla, has done him good, and he writes me to send him another bottle as early as possible. Will you have the goodness to send up without delay another bottle of the same sort you forwarded last time to him.

KISORY MOHUN CHATTERJEE, 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

Gentlemen,—Lately I had taken from you a bottle of your famous "No More Pains" which has almost relieved me of all my pains, I beg to enclose a remittance in postage stamps and hope you will be pleased to send me another bottle of the same medicine. Yours faithfully,

RAJENDRO NATH CHATTERJEE, Hallisahar Khasbatty.
via Kanchraparah, Camp Rungown.

MORISON'S PILLS, Nos. 1 & 2,

Have proved efficacious in the cure of Fevers of all kinds Indigestion, Bilious or Nervous Affections, Female Irregularities, Debility, Headaches, Liver Complaints, Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, Colds Bronchitis, Palpitation of the heart, Swellings, Ruptures, Extreme Costiveness, Dropsies, Syphilis Venereal Affections, Piles, Agues, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cutaneous Eruptions on the skin, Sores, Convulsions, &c. Worms, of whatever kind, will be thoroughly eradicated. The Pills purify the blood and give a good complexion.

The Pills also give composed sleep at night, and an appetite to relish any food: they reanimate the whole frame with vigorous action, clearing the mind, and improving the sight.

Boxes of Nos. 1 & 2 per box 12 ans Large size 1-12 , Packing and Postage 6 ans. Morison's Ointment per pot 12 ans.; Packing and Postage 6 ans.

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Sole Agents for the British College of Health, London.

In the Press and will shortly be ready.

New Civil Procedure Code & other Acts.

WITH NOTES. EDITED BY A BARRISTER.

The Mofussil Small Cause Courts Act. The General Stamp Act, The Evidence Act, The Court Fees Act, The Contract Act, The Specific Relief Act, The Registration Act, The Limitation Act, The Carriers Act, The Oaths Act, The Majority Act, The Royal Charter Act, The Letters Patent constituting the High Courts of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and the N. W Provinces, and the Speech of Sir Arthur Hobhouse on the passing of the New Code of Civil Procedure, Hindoo Wills' Act, Administration Certificate Act, Bengal Civil Court Act, Land Registration Act. Guardianship or Minor's Act, Indian Succession Act, Undertenants Act, Rent Low Act, Lunatics Act With amendments up to date. To each Act a special Index is added.

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☞ Intending purchasers and subscribers should send in their names and subscriptions early to enable us to register their names.

NEW SPLEEN MIXTURE.

Has invariably proved successful in curing enlargement of the Spleen of several years standing. It has always effected a cure when other medicines have signally failed.

Per bottle, Re. 1, Postage and packing ans. 14.

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Beg to draw the attention of the various Educational Departments of Government, and of all Donors of Prizes to **Colleges and Schools** to their large and varied stock of

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Suitable for presentation to Students and successful Prize-winners.

We would mention that the Designs & ornamentation in these Medals are not engraved, but are raised in high relief, which produces a much handsomer effect.

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